



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

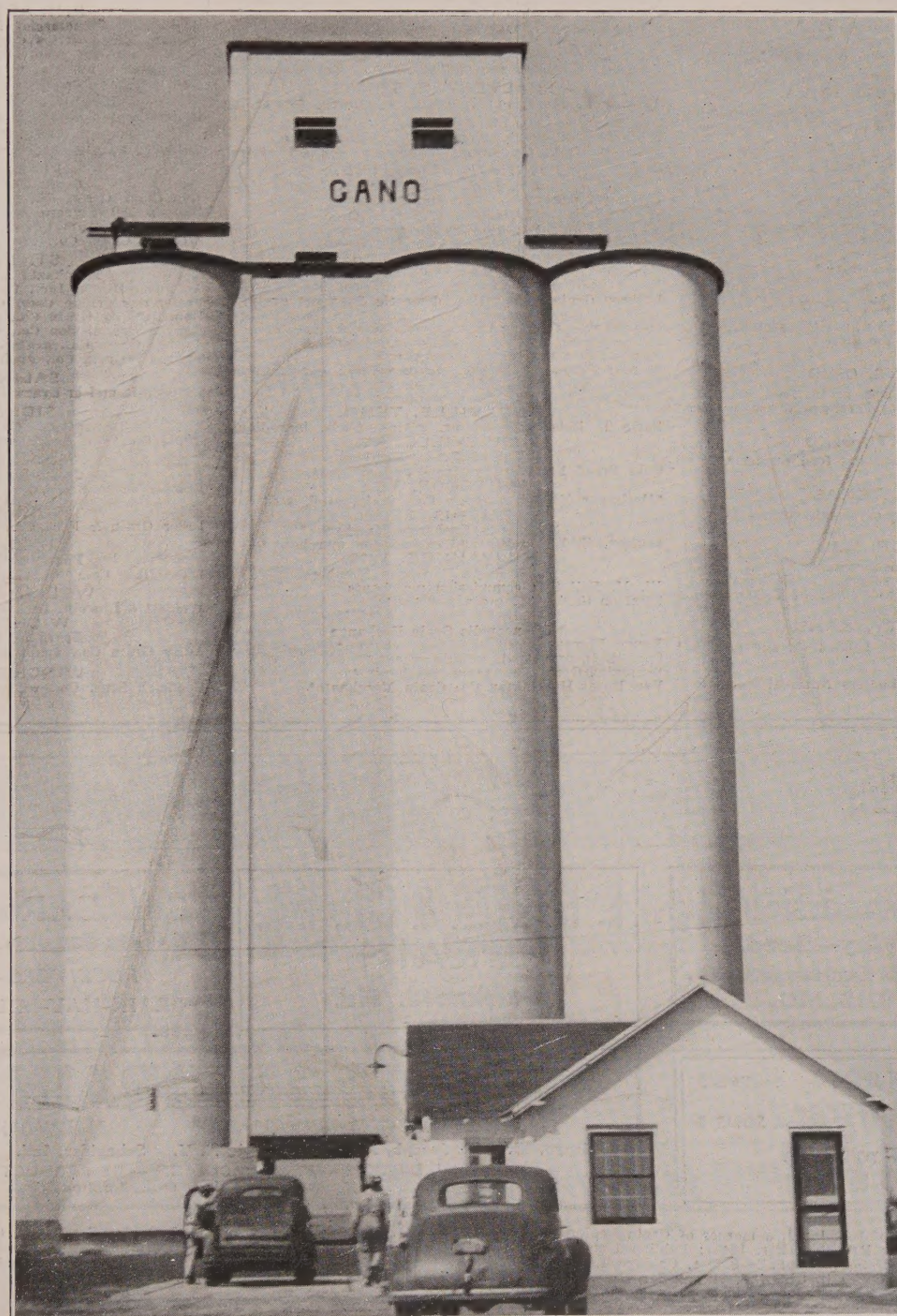
*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. XCVII. No. 12



Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., December 25, 1946

Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy



250,000 bus. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Horace, Kan.  
(For description see page 475)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year for 24 insertions.

## AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members  
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage mdsing.\*  
Colley Grain Co., Receivers, Shippers All Grain.  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.\*  
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., Grain Merchants, Brokers.

## BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members  
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Legg & Co., Est. 1878, grain receivers, shippers.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members  
American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.\*  
Bison Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.\*  
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.\*  
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.\*  
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.\*

## CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.\*  
Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members  
Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.\*  
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Quaker Oats Co., grain Merchants.  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, protein feeds.\*  
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.\*

## COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAlister, brokers, grain, feed, oil.\*  
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.\*

## CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.\*

## DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.\*

## DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*  
Barkley Grain Co., buyers, sellers, grains, soyabeans.  
Evans Grain Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.\*

## DODGE CITY, KANS.

Dodge City Term. Elvtr. Co., bonded storage mchdrs.\*

\*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

## ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members  
Continental Grain Co., operating 2,000,000 bu. elvtr.  
Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elvtr.  
Fouquay Grain Co., optrs., country elvtrs., gr. mdsng.\*  
General Grain Co., Terminal elevator, grain merchants.  
E. R. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., fld. seeds.\*  
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

## FARWELL, TEXAS

Henderson Grain & Seed Co., field seed and grain.

## FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members  
Paul Allison Co., grn. merch., millo, kafir, field seeds.\*  
Frank Bailey Grain Co., originators millo kafir corn.  
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.\*  
Blewett Grain Co., G. E., brokerage, commission.\*  
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.  
Continental Grain Co., grain merchants  
Herman Dawson, merchandisers, grain seeds.  
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.  
Transit Grain Co., grains, seeds, concentrates, minerals.\*  
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Tex., mdsng., public storage.\*

## GALVESTON, TEXAS

Thomas F. Shaw, export grain, brokerage, forwarding.

## HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.  
Midwest Grain Co., grain merchants, country elvtrs.\*

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members  
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.\*

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members  
Bates Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
B. C. Christopher & Co., cash grain futures, securities.\*  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.\*  
Lathrop Grain Corporation, domestic & export grain.  
Meservey O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consgmts.\*  
Mid-Continent Grain Co., wheat, kafir, barley, etc.  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Secular-Bishop Grain Co., grain mchts., consignments.  
Simonds-Shields-Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Earle T. Robertson, broker, grains, feeds, ingredients.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members  
Gold Proof Elevator, receivers and shippers.

## MCGREGOR, TEX.

\*McGregor Milling & Grain Co., grain, seed, seed oats.

## MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members  
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange Members  
W. M. Bell Co., commission merchants

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Grain Exchange  
Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.\*

Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.\*

Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

Van Dusen-Harrington Co. Grain Merchants\*

## MONTREAL, CAN.

Bonnier, R., shipper, hay, grain, millfeed.

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

Produce Exchange Members  
Seaboard Western Grain Corp., grain merchants.\*

## OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members  
Butler-Welsh Co., elevator capacity 3,000,000.\*  
Taylor Grain Co., cash grain broker.\*  
United Grain Co., buyers' agents.\*

## PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members  
Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.\*  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.  
J. Younger Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members  
Eastern Commodities Corp., grain dealers, brokers.\*  
P. R. Markley, receivers, shippers.\*  
Tidewater Grain Co., receivers, shippers.\*

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

Member Grain and Hay Exchange  
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.\*

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members  
Ken Clark Grain Co., consignments and brokerage.\*  
Dannen Mills, grain merchants, consignments.\*  
Geiger & Graham Grain Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members  
Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.\*  
Fuller-Woodbridge Com. Co., gr. & millets, all kinds.\*  
Dan Mullally Grain Co., everything in grain.\*  
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Service Grain Co., grain commission merchants.\*  
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.\*

## SALINA, KANS.

Simpson-Romelsner-Evans Grain Co.\*

## SIDNEY, OHIO

E. T. Custenborder & Co., carlot distributors.\*

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

## SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members  
Flanley Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## SULLIVAN, ILL.

Labor Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed merchandisers.\*

## TOLEDO, OHIO

Board of Trade Members  
Rice Grain Co., "Oats Specialists."\*

## WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., opers. Wellington Term. Elvtr.\*

## WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members  
Adair Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

## WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.\*

## RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

**Nanson Commission Co.**  
Grain—Hay—Seeds  
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**E. H. BEER & CO., INC.**  
GRAIN  
Baltimore, Md.

**Geo. E. Rogers & Co.**  
WABASH BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.  
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS  
GRAIN-HAY-MILLFEED-FLOUR

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS  
• **W. W. DEWEY & SONS** •  
CONSIGN TO DEWEY  
PEORIA

**STRATTON GRAIN CO.**  
GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Chicago, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo. New York, N. Y. Schneider, Ind. Des Moines, Iowa  
MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS  
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current Grain Reporter (Est. 1844); Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed and field seed. 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office in Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Vol. XXVII, No. 12, December 25, 1946.



Board of Trade  
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade  
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"72 years of continuous service in the grain trade"*GRAIN — BEANS  
STOCKS — BONDS  
COTTON — BUTTER  
EGGS—PROVISIONS**CIPHER CODES**

We carry the following cipher codes in stock:  
 Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00  
 Robinsons Cifer Code, leather..... 2.50  
 Miller's Code (1938), cloth..... 2.00  
 Cross Telegraphic Cipher (10th edition) 4.00  
 A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00  
 Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00  
 Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00  
 All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

**CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY**

141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

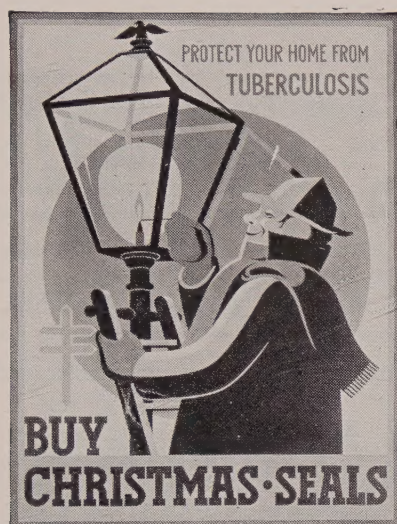
PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK

**RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS**

MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING COMMODITY EXCHANGES

**TERMINAL ELEVATORS**

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • ENID • KANSAS CITY • OMAHA

**HERE'S YOUR MARKET  
FOR HIGH QUALITY GRAINS!****The Quaker Oats Company**

GRAIN DEPT., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Continuous Buyers of Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley

Corn Exchange  
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange  
Members**American Elevator & Grain Division**

Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS  
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

**Lewis Grain Corp.**

A good firm to consign to

Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley  
BUFFALO NEW YORK**Wood Grain Corp.**

CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE

BUFFALO, 2, N. Y.

**BISON GRAIN CORP.**

GRAIN &amp; FEED MERCHANTS

CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE  
BUFFALO 2, N. Y.**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**

RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty  
BUFFALO NEW YORKGrain Exchange  
Members**OMAHA**Grain Exchange  
Members**BUTLER-WELSH GRAIN COMPANY**

Grain Commission Merchants

THREE MILLION BUSHELS CAPACITY

Phone Atlantic 2900

Offices, 516-521 Grain Exchange Bldg., OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Board of Trade  
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade  
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THEIS GRAIN CO.**  
**GRAIN MERCHANTS**

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 4,000,000 BUSHEL

Frank A. Theis, President

F. J. FitzPatrick, Vice President

F. L. Rosenbury, Secy-Treas.

**Lathrop** domestic and export grain  
GRAIN CORPORATION  
BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

W. B. LATHROP,  
President  
E. B. REINER,  
Exec. Vice-Pres.  
DAVID M. HYMAN,  
Vice-Pres.

**WOLCOTT & LINCOLN**

Incorporated  
801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City  
CONSIGNMENTS  
Future orders executed in all markets.

C. G. W. Elevator, Kansas City, Kans.  
Wellington Terminal Elev., Wellington, Kans.  
Leavenworth Elevator, Leavenworth, Kans.  
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.  
Wichita, Kans. Wellington, Kans.

Say you saw it in the

**Journal**

When you write our advertisers

**Everytime** you mention the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

**Grain  
Receiving  
Books**

GRAIN RECEIVING REGISTER for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8 1/2 x 13 3/4 inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2 1/4 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

WAGON LOADS RECEIVED has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$3.10, plus postage.

RECEIVING AND STOCK BOOK is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/4 lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

GRAIN RECEIVING LEDGER has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8 1/2 x 13 3/4 inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.60, plus postage.

GRAIN SCALE BOOK is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 1/2 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

**Grain Shipping  
Books**

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$3.15, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 3/4 x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 3/4 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$3.95, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$3.10, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.



Commercial Exchange  
Members**PHILADELPHIA**Commercial Exchange  
Members**P. R. MARKLEY**

Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

**GRAIN and FEED**Receivers - Shippers  
Forwarders - Jobbers

Members

Chicago Board of Trade  
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

Correspondents

James E. Bennett &amp; Company

P. R. MARKLEY P. W. MARKLEY

Members Chicago Board of Trade

**EASTERN COMMODITIES  
CORPORATION**

Grain Dealers and Brokers

BOURSE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA  
6, PA.

R. J. BARNES, President

F. J. FABER, Vice-President

W. P. JONES, Secretary

C. E. DONEGAN, Treasurer

Cable Address "RAYBAR"

**TIDEWATER  
GRAIN COMPANY**Receivers—Shippers—Exporters  
Export and Domestic ForwardersMembers all leading Exchanges  
Established 1927Bourse Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.  
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore 2, Md.Chamber of Commerce  
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce  
Members**Safety****Sample Envelopes**for mailing samples of grain, feed  
and seed. Made of heavy kraft pa-  
per, strong and durable. Grain size,  
4½x7 inches, \$2.60 per hundred,  
500, \$12.00. Seed size, 3½x5¼  
inches, \$2.15 per hundred, 500, \$8.75,  
plus postage.GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

CORN

OATS

BARLEY

WHEAT

**Grain Receivers and Shippers**

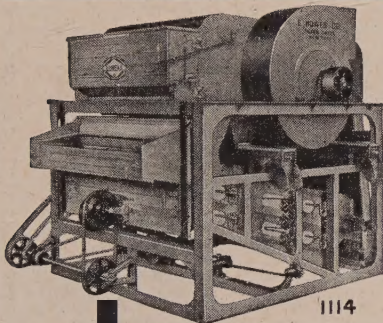
TERMINAL ELEVATOR CAP. 15,000,000 BUS.

Our large system of Terminals and country lines, enables us to quote attractive  
prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.**Van Dusen Harrington Company**

MINNEAPOLIS

Business Founded in 1852

DULUTH



1114



'magic-screen'

**'Super'**

All The Name Implies

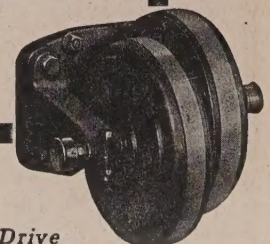
Ask for Catalog J-180

**cleaner cleaning**A master designed, hi-efficiency, lo-expense, multi-purpose  
Cleaner—1946's most modern air-and-screen equipment for  
grain, corn, beans, peas, rice and feed materials. A 'Super  
will clean faster, clean better and save valuable stock other  
cleaning sacrifices. Power, space and labor saving is assured  
every owner of these streamlined, masterbuilt outfits. Fifteen  
sizes—60 to 6,000 bu. capacity hourly.**S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.**

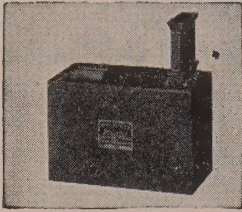
World's Largest Makers of Modernized Cleaners

No Other Cleaner Has It —————→ 'magic-motion'

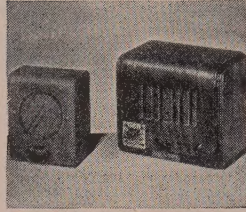
Eccentricless Screen Drive



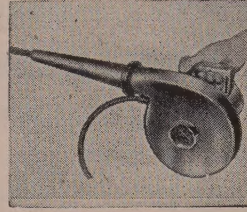


Here's about **ALL YOU NEED**IN SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT  
FOR SEED HOUSES, GRAIN ELEVATORS  
AND COTTON GINS**STEINLITE**

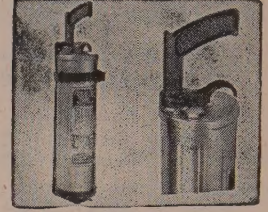
A one minute Moisture Tester. EASY TO USE . . . like tuning a radio. Operates on the radio frequency impedance principle, and is checked against official oven methods. Sold on 10-day trial basis. No money down. Immediate shipment. Standard Grain Unit, \$275.00. Special Models, \$325.00.

**CALL-A-PHONE**

Inter-office communication system. Saves time; speeds production. You can talk to one or up to five persons while they remain at their work. Personnel can contact you. Its value has been proven by its long list of satisfied users. Master station only \$34.00. Sub-stations, each \$12.50.

**ELECTRIC BLOWER**

Model 6A—Especially recommended for removing dry dust from machines and motors up to 20 h.p. Equipped with powerful 1/2 h.p. G.E. universal motor mounted on Norma ball bearings. No oiling. Easily converted into sprayer or industrial vacuum cleaner. Attachments extra. Price \$54.45. Other models.

**"PISTOL-GRIP"**

Shoots about thirty feet. Turn handle a half turn either way, pump a few strokes and pull the trigger. Liquid contains no water, alkali, or acid, and will not freeze. A non-conductor of electricity, and will not harm motors or machinery. Price—1 Qt. \$9.30, 1 1/2 Qt. \$11.30. Refill liquid \$.95 Qt., \$3.15 Gal.

**OVER 400 ITEMS IN STOCK**

Seedburo stocks over 400 different items of Equipment and Supplies. All are rigidly inspected and fully guaranteed. Government standards are strictly adhered to where available. The Seedburo 1945 Catalog and Reference book contains official directions for grading grain and other useful facts. If you do not have a copy, write today.

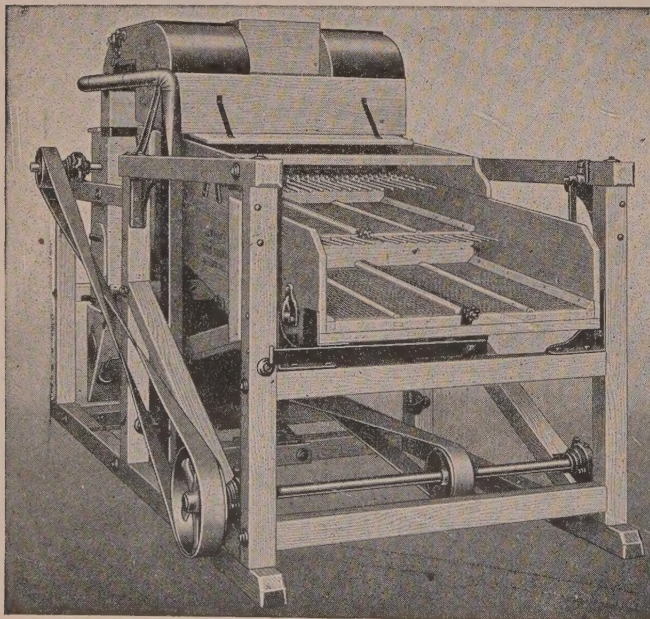
# SEEDBURO

## EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 BROOKS BUILDING • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

**WESTERN GRAIN MACHINERY**

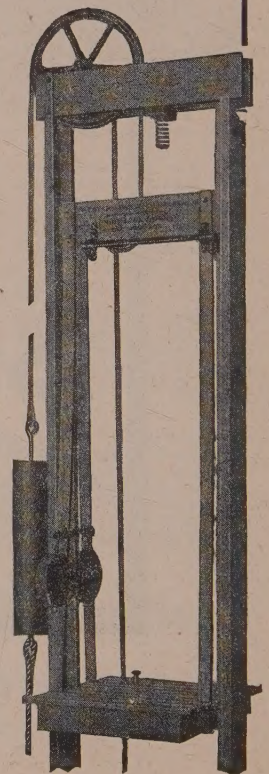
**Cleaners—Shellers—Lifts—Feeders—Hoists  
Drives—Power Transmission—Conveyors**

WESTERN  
MANLIFT*Service—Quality—Economy***Gyrating Cleaners**

**WRITE FOR OUR  
CATALOGUES No.  
40 AND No. 28 —  
A NEW AND COMPLETE  
LISTING OF YOUR  
MACHINERY NEEDS**

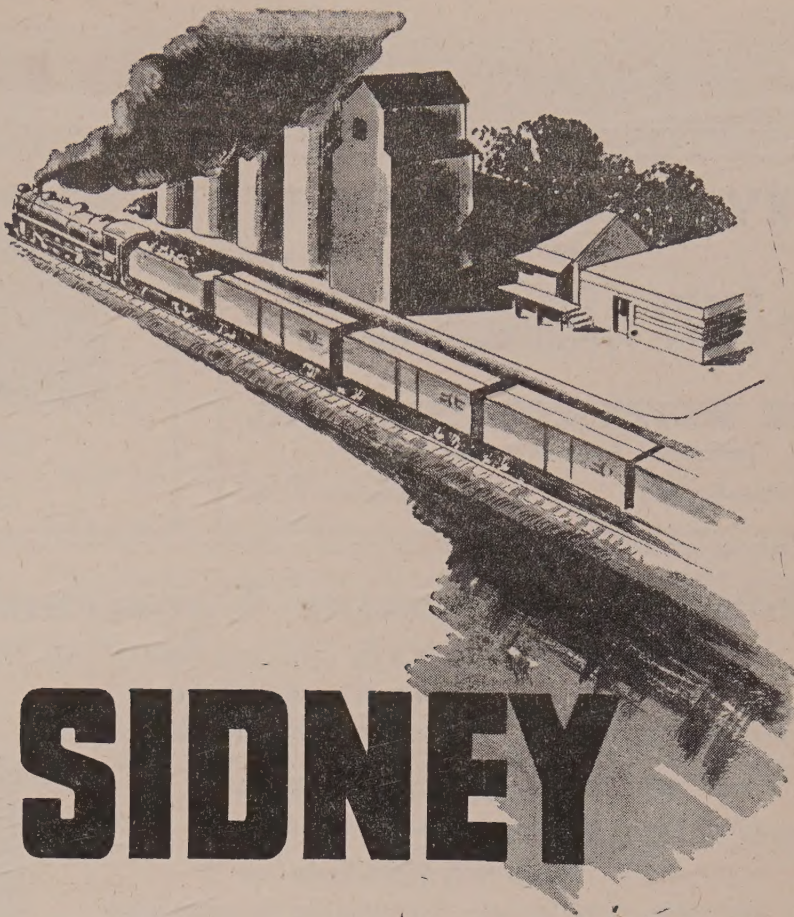
**UNION IRON  
WORKS**

**ENGINEERS — FOUNDERS  
MACHINISTS AND SHEET  
METAL WORKERS**

**DECATUR, ILLINOIS**



let's keep things going . . .



# CALL SIDNEY

## for repair parts!

This is no time for idle mill and elevator equipment — for more good reasons than we could recite here . . . Instruct all your men (old and new) to take EXTRA CARE in the lubrication and general maintenance of those overworked machines — and most machines *are* overworked these days!

When a part does give out, repair it if you

possibly can . . . But if it is past fixing, get us on the 'phone right away. Orders for repair parts get preference here at Sidney, a big proportion being shipped the same day.

In your plans for peace-time replacement and expansion, make a note to take full advantage of Sidney's engineering and advisory service, and Sidney's efficient and practical equipment.



## THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.

SIDNEY, OHIO

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED MILLS



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### SERVING THE MIDWEST

Since 1855

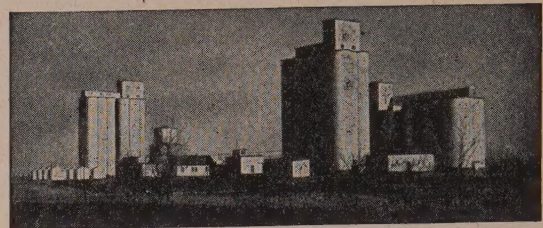
Concrete Grain Elevators  
Grain Processing Plants

#### THE WEITZ COMPANY, INC.

Industrial Engineers and Builders

406 Fleming Bldg.

Des Moines 9, Ia.



#### CHALMERS & BORTON

Contractors and Engineers  
Hutchinson, Kansas

### Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

*Designers and Builders*

Grain Elevators

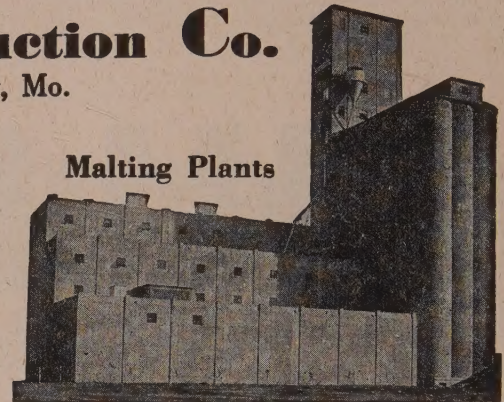
Feed and Flour Mills

Malting Plants

#### MILLER MALTING COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including  
Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments  
Designed and constructed by us.



### JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators, Feed & Flour Mills, Soya Bean Processing Plants

1844 — 1946

*A Century in Engineering and Construction*

231 South La Salle Street

Chicago 4, Illinois



### Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels

#### JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### CROSBY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ENGINEERS — CONTRACTORS

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Specializing In

Soy Bean Processing Plants, Feed Mills, Grain Elevators, Cement Plants.

185 NORTH WABASH AVE.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

### The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BUILDERS

Grain Elevators

Mill Buildings

Industrial Plants

#### TILLOTSON

CONSTRUCTION CO.

Builders of Elevators and Mills

CONCRETE or WOOD

1215 JONES ST.

OMAHA, NEBR.

#### CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF

Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—  
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

2606 Taylor Street

Omaha, Neb.

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

#### JOHNSON SAMPSON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Designers and Builders  
of

Modern Concrete Grain Elevators  
and Annex Storage

328 Woodlawn, Salina, Kansas

Box 912

Phone 659

Grain Elevators, Feed Plants,  
Mills and Buildings

#### E. C. FURRER

Frankfort, Illinois

#### NELSON & BEGGS

Consulting Engineers

Grain Elevators, Feed Mills,  
Driers, Custom Grinding Plants,  
Soya Processing Plants.

8 E. 9th St.

Kansas City, Mo.

#### EIKENBERRY CONST. CO.

CONTRACTORS—ENGINEERS  
GRAIN ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS  
SOYA PROCESSING PLANTS

108 E. Mulberry St.

Bloomington, Ill.

#### POLK SYSTEM CONCRETE STORAGE

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.

Fort Branch, Indiana

Designers

Contractors

#### SANSON & HILDERBRAND

MILL & ELEVATOR

CONTRACTORS

REMODELING

2726 NORTH BROADWAY

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

#### FELTS & JACK CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.

Engineers—Contractors

Fort Wayne, Ind.

#### CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple - Complete - Safe

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8"

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 85 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.25.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

#### HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses  
REMODELING  
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

#### Concrete Storage Bins and Elevators

—216 built prior to 1946—

J. E. REESER & SON  
MAROA, ILLINOIS



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—10,000 bushel Grain Elevator, electric power, 10 ton Wagon Scales, Richardson Automatic Loading Scale. Located in Sedgwick County, Kansas, in heart of Kansas wheat belt. For particulars write R. C. Pugh, Box 1586, Enid, Oklahoma.

## FOR SALE

Southern California Feed Mill  
Center of agricultural area  
22,000 sq. ft. warehouse  
Complete modern equipment  
6 storage bins, capacity 36 cars  
Large trucking area, trackage  
Additional land for expansion.

**R. A. ROWAN & CO.**

458 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.

## FOR SALE!!

## GRAIN ELEVATOR

Northwest Chicago, on C.M.St.P. & P. Ry., private switch track, 350,000 bu. capacity, 17 circular tile and concrete bins in good condition. Hess Drier. Vacant adjoining provides room for expansion. Priced right for immediate possession.

**NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.**

1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 22, Illinois

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED**—Elevator and feed mill located in good grain and feeding territory. Illinois, Iowa or Indiana preferred. Address 94Z3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MALT HOUSE WANTED

**MALT HOUSE**—User of Malt will buy Malt House with annual capacity of 500,000 bushels or more. All replies confidential. Address 94X3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

**FOR SALE**—Alfalfa Dehydrating Mill. New this season. Good location on Sante Fe RR, or can be moved. E. C. Hall, Moore, Oklahoma.

**FOR SALE**—55 barrel Flour Mill in British Columbia. 1½ acres in prosperous city, the largest growing area in Brit. Col. Building 36 x 48, 3 story and basement. Attractive climate. Big mill trade to be had. Price \$9,000.00 with good terms in payment with part payment. Home and garden. Write for particulars. Crowston Brothers, Enderby P. O., British Columbia.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Young man to manage country elevator equipped with dryer, Central Illinois. Must have experience and ability necessary to regain lost volume of business. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Address 94V2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnlis., Chicago.

**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**FEED MIXER**—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One Monitor No. 10 Large Size Oats Clipper. Good condition, at special bargain price. Bryan Farm Products, Bryan, O.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Burton Feed Mixer with Motor and Elevator Leg attached. 2,500 lbs. capacity. Krueger Brothers, Forest Junction, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Western combined sheller and cleaner. No. 2½ A with Hyatt roller bearings. Strawn Crossing Grain Co., Jacksonville, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One Steinlite Eye Type Moisture Tester in good condition, \$100.00. Osterbur Grain Co., Ridgeville, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—Western Pitless Sheller, roller bearing, right hand over discharge, No. 23. Strawn Crossing Grain Co., Jacksonville, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Sizer Pellet Machine with Motor. Especially adapted for cattle cubes. Arbee Food Products Co., Kansas City, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Two No. 6 Monitor Seed Cleaner, one Buhler, one eccentric shoe drive. Five month shipment. Address 94Z11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Three new No. 1 AS Bear Cat Grinders and one new 145 HP Waukesha Motor. Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co., Salina, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—1 60 HP GE 3 phase, 60 cycle, squirrel cage 220 volt motor.

1 60 HP Allis Chalmers squirrel cage motor, 220/440 volts.

New 60 HP, total enclosed, fan cooled, 220/440 volt motors.

New 100 HP, total enclosed, fan cooled 220/440 volt motors.

3 100 HP 440 volt, explosion proof starters.

D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—One No. 7 The New Beall Rotating Warehouse and Elevator Separator with Roller Bearings in good condition. Graham Grain Co., 221 S. Fourth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—Bag Trucks. All sizes to handle bagged cement, flour, fertilizer, etc., and every general purpose. Headquarters for all supplies. For particulars write Stahmer Supply Co., 135 S. La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—2 20x40 V Belt driven Heil Hammer Mills.

1-40 KW Generator.

1-Fox 224 Cutter.

Cole Grain Co., Box 34, Phone 375, Muskogee, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—One new No. 46 Niagara Dust Collector with galvanized spreader, counter shaft and stockings. Installed but never used, price for immediate delivery \$802.50 f.o.b. Rossville, Kans. Kaw Dehydrating Co., Topeka, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—1 Wagner 40 H.P. Slip Ring Motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle 1140 R.P.M. Complete with starting equipment.

1 Williams Hammer Mill with 50 H.P. Motor and Starter.

Eaton Milling Company, Eaton, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor Conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pilers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales, \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Parts for all scales. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus, Ohio. Phone GA 5712-UN 2832 Evenings.

**FOR SALE**—CAR LOADERS, Air Blast. One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers; One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator; Boss Car Loader; Corn Cutter; Two-Twenty Inch Eureka Aspirators; One—24" Beall Aspirator; One—10"x30" Nordyke & Marmon Dbl. Roller Mill; Nine 15"x30" Crimping or Flaking Rolls, only; One —2000 bu. Howe Elevator Hopper Scale; One Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery  
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

## A Trial Order

## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

A MERGER OF  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
THE GRAIN WORLD  
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER



## MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—4 dbl. stand 9x18 rolls.  
4—dbl. stand 9x16 rolls.  
1—25 dbl. Midget Mill outfit.  
1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammer Mill, no collector.  
1—Cyclone Dust Collector demountable type.  
2—Flour Agitators.  
A Lot of Other Machinery. Ask for Your Need.  
May Have What You Want.

T. A. McWilliams

1460 South Second St., Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—One No. 7B Monitor Dustless warehouse and elevator Separator, screen size 53" x 72".

One 25-HP Fairbanks-Morse Horizontal type "Y" Oil Engine.

One No. 95 two stage Curtis Air Compressors.  
Two No. 90 two stage Curtis Air Compressors.  
Approximately 500 ft. of 11 inch cup belt complete with cups.

Three No. 2 Buffalo Air Blowers.  
One Steinlite Moisture Tester.

30 ft. of 2 1/2" Shafting, Pulleys and Belts.  
One Kewanee Electric Overhead Truck Lift with 3 HP, 220 V enclosed FM Motor.

One Kewanee Air Truck Lift.  
One Richardson Automatic Scale; 10-bushel.

Fowler Equity Exchange      Fowler, Kansas.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1 No. 4 Blue Streak Hammer-mill, belt driven, with cyclone and screens.

1 No. 3W Gruendler Hammermill, direct connected to 75 HP motor, compensator, ammeter, cyclone, screens and spouting.

1 No. 32 Western Gyration Cleaner.

1 One-ton Burton Mixer with loading and bagging elevators.

1 One-ton Burton Mixer with loading and bagging elevators, with 2 HP motor.

L. J. McMillin, 525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

FOR SALE—125 KVA 720 RPM 220/3/60 Generator belted 75 HP belted Generator 220/3/60, 72 Dust Collectors, Motors 2, 5, 7 1/2, 10, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 HP 220/3/60, Draver Feeders, Exact Weight Sacking Scale, 1/2 bu. Richardson Scale, 10" Belt with 9" Calumet Buckets, "V" Drives, Elevator Legs, Ring Oiling Hanger Bearings, Rebuilt 20 to 40 HP Blue Streak Hammermill. No. 1 Western BB Mill type Corn Sheller, 50 HP Buda Marine Engine, Variable Speed Drives, Grademaker Cleaner, Cleveland Oat Huller, 4 ft. Sidney Drag. What Else Do You Need?

Modern Elevator Supply Co.

Minneapolis,

Minnesota

## MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE: One Ferrell Cleaner No. 59 with screens. Sacrifice. Farmers Elevator Company, Lakeview, Michigan.

FOR SALE—One heavy duty No. 2 Type S, Jay Bee Hammermill, complete with dust collector, 6 screens, 50 HP 3600 RPM, Fairbanks-Morse 220 volt motor, 3 phase. First class condition, priced \$850.00. Iola Milling Co., Iola, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Elevator, capacity 30,000 bu; wood construction covered with corrugated steel, slate roof; Richardson scales, electric motor. 5 miles north of Kankakee, Illinois. 54 miles south of Chicago on Illinois Central Railroad. Call Manteno 3748.

FOR SALE—1 Ferrell D 29 Cleaner & Screens—Good condition.

1—Dundee Bean Polisher. Air; 1—Kewanee Dump Lift, Motor & Tank, 3 yrs. old; 1—Buffalo Hooper scale, 72 bu. capacity.

Selling to close an estate.

Durand Farmers Elevator Co., Durand, Mich.

## MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Three Screen No. 16 Clipper Cleaner. Douglass Grain Co., Douglass, Kansas.

WANTED—Barley rolls for steam rolling. Address Grain & Feed Journals 9429, Chicago 4, Illinois.

WANTED—Portable Corn Sheller, a No. 4 John Deere or No. 6 Minneapolis Moline. Rardin Grain Co., Kansas, Illinois.

WANTED—Two good bag stitching machines for sewing one to five layer paper bags from 5 lb. to 100 lb. sizes. Kelly Agricultural Products Co., 603 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED—Approximately 50 ft. of conveyor belt and buckets, boot and head and pulleys. 6 to 10 inch buckets are large enough.

Kelly Agricultural Products Co.  
603 Walnut Street      McKeesport, Penna.

WANTED TO BUY—Richardson Scales, Bag Closing Machines and other good MILL, FEED & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery  
1522 East High Street      Jefferson City, Mo.

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

MOTORS rewound and repaired. A few reconditioned motors for sale. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repair Co., Inc., Lima Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One General Electric Induction Motor, 30 HP, 220 volt, 3 phase, open type, ready to go. Mark Wagoner, Mgr., Barnes Co-operative Ass'n., Barnes, Kansas.

MOTORS—Immediate Shipment. Totally enclosed fan cooled, 3 phase, 220/440 volt, ball bearing motors; 3, 5 and 7 1/2 HP sizes, standard prices. Some single phase motors. Subject to prior sale. Write or wire. Clayton C. Christenson, Sheldon, Illinois.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.—B. M. NUSS-BAUM & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Carlots or less of best quality U.S.-13 and Ill.-21 hybrid seed corn matured under ideal conditions. Book your supply now. Write for prices. Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Illinois.

## Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

## Direct Reduction Grain Tables

# 32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Weight (lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (lbs.)	Bushels
600	18.75	1200	37.50	1800	56.25	2400	75.00
610	18.91	1210	37.81	1810	56.56	2410	75.31
620	19.07	1220	38.13	1820	56.92	2420	75.63
630	19.23	1230	38.44	1830	57.28	2430	75.94
640	19.39	1240	38.76	1840	57.65	2440	76.26
650	19.55	1250	39.08	1850	58.01	2450	76.58
660	19.71	1260	39.39	1860	58.37	2460	76.89
670	19.87	1270	39.71	1870	58.73	2470	77.21
680	20.03	1280	40.03	1880	59.09	2480	77.53
690	20.19	1290	40.35	1890	59.45	2490	77.84
700	20.35	1300	40.67	1900	59.81	2500	78.16
710	20.51	1310	40.98	1910	60.17	2510	78.48
720	20.67	1320	41.30	1920	60.53	2520	78.79
730	20.83	1330	41.62	1930	60.89	2530	79.11
740	20.99	1340	41.94	1940	61.25	2540	79.43
750	21.15	1350	42.26	1950	61.61	2550	79.74
760	21.31	1360	42.58	1960	61.97	2560	80.06
770	21.47	1370	42.90	1970	62.33	2570	80.38
780	21.63	1380	43.22	1980	62.69	2580	80.69
790	21.79	1390	43.54	1990	63.05	2590	81.01
800	21.95	1400	43.86	2000	63.41	2600	81.33
810	22.11	1410	44.18	2010	63.77	2610	81.64
820	22.27	1420	44.50	2020	64.13	2620	81.96
830	22.43	1430	44.82	2030	64.49	2630	82.28
840	22.59	1440	45.14	2040	64.85	2640	82.59
850	22.75	1450	45.46	2050	65.21	2650	82.91
860	22.91	1460	45.78	2060	65.57	2660	83.23
870	23.07	1470	46.10	2070	65.93	2670	83.54
880	23.23	1480	46.42	2080	66.29	2680	83.86
890	23.39	1490	46.74	2090	66.65	2690	84.18
900	23.55	1500	47.06	2100	67.01	2700	84.49
910	23.71	1510	47.38	2110	67.37	2710	84.81
920	23.87	1520	47.70	2120	67.73	2720	85.13
930	24.03	1530	48.02	2130	68.09	2730	85.44
940	24.19	1540	48.34	2140	68.45	2740	85.76
950	24.35	1550	48.66	2150	68.81	2750	86.08
960	24.51	1560	48.98	2160	69.17	2760	86.39
970	24.67	1570	49.30	2170	69.53	2770	86.71
980	24.83	1580	49.62	2180	69.89	2780	87.03
990	24.99	1590	49.94	2190	70.25	2790	87.34
1000	25.15	1600	50.26	2200	70.61	2800	87.66
1010	25.31	1610	50.58	2210	70.97	2810	87.98
1020	25.47	1620	50.90	2220	71.33	2820	88.29
1030	25.63	1630	51.22	2230	71.69	2830	88.61
1040	25.79	1640	51.54	2240	72.05	2840	88.93
1050	25.95	1650	51.86	2250	72.41	2850	89.24
1060	26.11	1660	52.18	2260	72.77	2860	89.56
1070	26.27	1670	52.50	2270	73.13	2870	89.88
1080	26.43	1680	52.82	2280	73.49	2880	90.19
1090	26.59	1690	53.14	2290	73.85	2890	90.51
1100	26.75	1700	53.46	2300	74.21	2900	90.83
1110	26.91	1710	53.78	2310	74.57	2910	91.14
1120	27.07	1720	54.10	2320	74.93	2920	91.46
1130	27.23	1730	54.42	2330	75.29	2930	91.78
1140	27.39	1740	54.74	2340	75.65	2940	92.09
1150	27.55	1750	55.06	2350	76.01	2950	92.41
1160	27.71	1760	55.38	2360	76.37	2960	92.73
1170	27.87	1770	55.70	2370	76.73	2970	93.04
1180	28.03	1780	56.02	2380	77.09	2980	93.36
1190	28.19	1790	56.34	2390	77.45	2990	93.68
1200	28.35	1800	56.66	2400	77.81	3000	93.99
1210	28.51	1810	56.98	2410	78.17	3010	94.31
1220	28.67	1820	57.30	2420	78.53	3020	94.63
1230	28.83	1830	57.62	2430	78.89	3030	94.94
1240	28.99	1840	57.94	2440	79.25	3040	95.26
1250	29.15	1850	58.26	2450	79.61	3050	95.58
1260	29.31	1860	58.58	2460	79.97	3060	95.89
1270	29.47	1870	58.90	2470	80.33	3070	96.21
1280	29.63	1880	59.22	2480	80.69	3080	96.53
1290	29.79	1890	59.54	2490	81.05	3090	96.84
1300	29.95	1900	59.86	2500	81.41	3100	97.16
1310	30.11	1910	60.18	2510	81.77	3110	97.48
1320	30.27	1920	60.50	2520	82.13	3120	97.79
1330	30.43	1930	60.82	2530	82.49	3130	98.11
1340	30.59	1940	61.14	2540	82.85	3140	98.43
1350	30.75	1950	61.46	2550	83.21	3150	98.74
1360	30.91	1960	61.78	2560	83.57	3160	99.06
1370	31.07	1970	62.10	2570	83.93	3170	99.38
1380	31.23	1980	62.42	2580	84.29	3180	99.69
1390	31.39	1990	62.74	2590	84.65	3190	100.01
1400	31.55	2000	63.06	2600	85.01	3200	100.33
1410	31.71	2010	63.38	2610	85.37	3210	100.64
1420	31.87	2020	63.70	2620	85.73	3220	100.96
1430	32.03	2030	64.02	2630	86.09	3230	101.28
1440	32.19	2040	64.34	2640	86.45	3240	101.59
1450	32.35	2050	64.66	2650	86.81	3250	101.91
1460	32.51	2060	64.98	2660	87.17	3260	102.23
1470	32.67	2070	65.30	2670	87.53	3270	102.54
1480	32.83	2080	65.62	2680	87.89	3280	102.86
1490	32.99	2090	65.94	2690	88.25	3290	103.18
1500	33.15	2100	66.26	2700	88.61	3300	103.49
1510	33.31	2110	66.58	2710	88.97	3310	103.81
1520	33.47	2120	66.90	2720	89.33	3320	104.13
1530	33.63	2130	67.22	2730	89.69	3330	104.44
1540	33.79	2140	67.54	2740	90.05	3340	104.76
1550	33.95	2150	67.86	2750	90.41	3350	105.08
1560	34.11	2160	68.18	2760	90.77	3360	105.39
1570	34.27	2170	68.50	2770	91.13	3370	105.71
1580	34.43	2180	68.82	2780	91.49	3380	106.03
1590	34.59	2190	69.14	2790	91.85	3390	106.34
1600	34.75	2200	69.46	2800	92.21	3400	106.66
1610	34.91	2210	69.78	2810	92.57	3410	106.98
1620	35.07	2220	70.10	2820	92.93	3420	107.29
1630	35.23	2230	70.42	2830	93.29	3430	107.61
1640	35.39	2240	70.74	2840	93.65	3440	107.93
1650	35.55	2250	71.06	2850	94.01	3450	108.24
1660	35.71	2260	71.38	2860	94.37	3460	108.56
1670	35.87	2270	71.70	2870	94.73	3470	108.87
1680	36.03	2280	72.02	2880	95.09	3480	109.19
1690	36.19	2290	72.34	2890	95.45	3490	109.51
1700	36.35	2300	72.66	2900	95.81	3500	109.82
1710	36.51	2310	72.98	2910	96.17	3510	110.14
1720	36.67	2320	73.30	2920	96.53	3520	110.46
1730	36.83	2330	73.62	2930	96.89	3530	110.77
1740	36.99	2340	73.94	2940	97.25	3540	111.09
1750	37.15	2350	74.26	2950	97.61	3550	111.41
1760	37.31	2360	74.58	2960	97.97	3560	111.72
1770	37.47	2370	74.90	2970	98.33	3570	112.04
1780	37.63	2380	75.22	2980	98.69	3580	112.36
1790	37.79	2390	75.54	2990	99.05	3590	112.67
1800	37.95	2400	75.86	3000	99.41	3600	112.99
1810	38.11	2410	76.18	3010	99.77	3610	113.31
1820	38.27	2420	76.50	3020	100.13	3620	113.62
1830	38.43	2430	76.82	3030	100.49	3630	113.94
1840	38.59	2440	77.14	3040	100.85	3640	114.26
1850	38.75	2450	77.46	3050	101.21	3650	114.57
1860	38.91	2460	77.78	3060	101.57	3660	114.89
1870	39.07	2470	78.10	3070	101.93	3670	115.21
1880	39.23	2480	78.42	3080	102.29	3680	115.52
1890	39.39	2490	78.74	3090	102.65	3690	115.84
1900	39.55	2500	79.06	3100	103.01	3700	116.16
1910	39.71	2510	79.38	3110	103.37	3710	116.47
1920	39.87	2520	79.70	3120	103.73	3720	116.79
1930	40.03	2530	80.02	3130	104.09	3730	117.11
1940	40.19	2540	80.34	3140	104.45	3740	117.42
1950	40.35	2550	80.66	3150	104.81	3750	117.74
1960	40.51	2560	80.98	3160	105.17	3760	118.06
1970	40.67	2570	81.30	3170	105.53	3770	118.37
1980	40.83	2580	81.62	3180	105.89	3780	118.69
1990	40.99	2590	81.94	3190	106.25	3790	119.01
2000	41.15	2600	82.26	3200	106.61	3800	119.32
2010	41.31	2610	82.58	3210	106.97	3810	119.64
2020	41.47	2620	82.90	3220	107.33	3820	119.96
2030	41.63	2630	83.22	3230	107.69	3830	120.27
2040	41.79	2640	83.54	3240	108.05	3840	120.59
2050	41.95	2650	83.86	3250	108.41	3850	120.91
2060	42.11	2660	84.18	3260	108.77	3860	121.22
2070	42.27	2670	84.50	3270	109.13	3870	121.54
2080	42.43	2680	84.82	3280	109.49	3880	121.86
2090	42.59	2690	85.14	3290	109.85	3890	122.17
2100	42.75	270					



HERE IS THE NEW

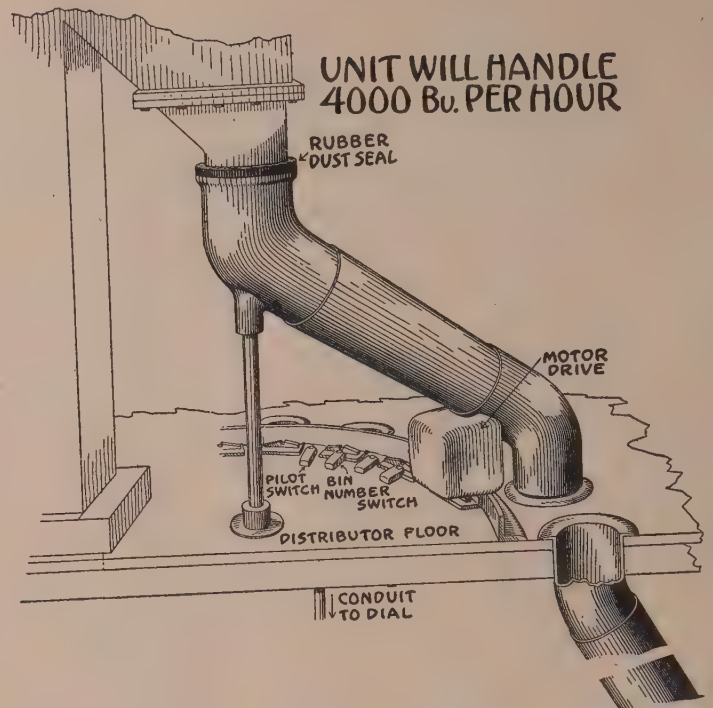
# DELIVUK

MOTOR-DRIVEN

# DISTRIBUTOR

WITH

## ELECTRIC REMOTE CONTROL

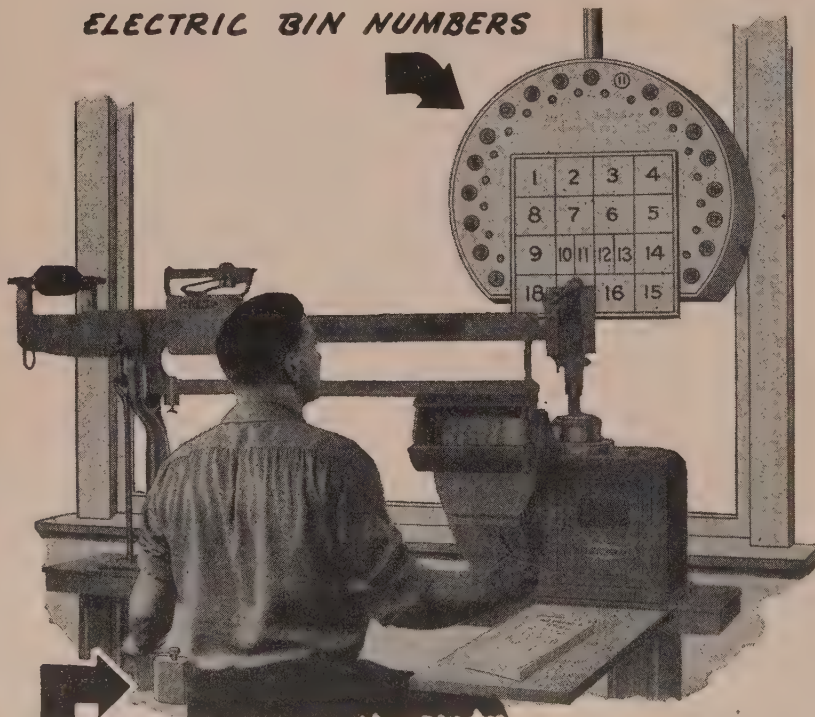


This dust-tight, heavy cast iron and steel distributor revolves on an iron rail and is driven by an electric motor controlled by a rotary controller installed on the scale floor. An illuminated dial shows the operator the position of the distributor at all times, eliminating costly misplacement of grain and permitting accurate segregation of all grain. It

speeds elevator operation and enables the weigher to keep an accurate record of all grain received.

A special rubber collar at the hopper discharge seals in dust. The elbows and floor ducts are made of extra heavy cast iron and the steel trunk can be turned bottom side up when worn, offering extra durability.

### ELECTRIC BIN NUMBERS



**ELECTRIC REMOTE  
DISTRIBUTOR CONTROL**

Patented

*Can Be Installed in Any  
Elevator — New or Old*

Write for details and prices.

**LOUIS DELIVUK Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS

711 Illinois Ave.

SPOKANE, WASH.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

IF WHEN you have a fire you give what remains of your property the best of care, you will not go far wrong.

THE HEAVY changes in the Government's crop estimates from time to time destroys any confidence students of the reports may have had.

SMUT is found on 25 per cent of the 1946 crop of wheat in the Palouse area of the Pacific Northwest, indicating the need of treatment.

THE DIFFICULTY of getting delivery of repairs and replacements of modern box cars is preventing many railroads realizing any revenue from the employment of the improved box cars ordered long ago.

THE WESTERN Union Telegraph Co. having bought out the Postal Telegraph Co. and raised the wages of some of its employees, is now preparing to raise its charges for every service. This will not prove you are suffering from inflation, but will swell your expenses.

DOUBLING the per diem charge for the use by one railroad of the box cars owned by another would clear the side-tracks of many roads long cluttered with idle cars. Costs of new box cars have been greatly increased, hence increase in rental value is justified.

THE HIGHER the prevailing market value of grain and field seeds, the greater the temptation for ne'er-do-wells to carry away your stock and sell it to neighboring buyers who fail to test stranger's ownership by offering one-half its real value. Paying twice for stolen grain is often necessary but seldom profitable.

THE RESEARCH committee of the Association of Operative Millers has decided that the design of machines now in use is responsible for much of the insect infestation of mills. Any change which will facilitate the thorough cleaning of each machine will encourage operators to remove the dust, the dirt and "Insects Welcome" signs. Why delay the needed improvement?

GREAT WASTE and misdirection of public money is possible under the Hope-Flanagan bill passed by the last Congress providing for research on marketing. After the grain has gone into the hands of the big co-operatives, the line companies, the independent dealers and the organized exchanges its marketing is so perfected no money should be wasted in that direction, tho some could be spent to educate producers and consumers who need enlightenment on the great economy effected by our present grain marketing methods. Also the research could be directed towards persuading growers in each county to sow the same variety of the best quality to the end that the country grain shipper would not be forced to mix different varieties.

FREIGHT RATES are sure to be increased 17½ per cent Jan. 1, so far-sighted shippers are reducing their stocks of all grains as rapidly as possible, even though box cars are not obtainable.

EXPORTS of grain by the CCC proves the Government to be the largest exporter of cereals and with the least knowledge of or experience in the business, yet it continues and taxpayers must foot the bills.

IMPATIENT FARMERS attempt the dumping of their own grain with disastrous results often enough to justify the posting of warning signs in every driveway: "Do NOT disturb machinery except at your own risk."

CORN SHIPPERS are reaping much disappointment from their shipments because the returns are proving grain of the new crop is not drying out. Discounting purchases heavily is the only sure protection against heavy losses.

THINKING MEN among the co-operatives are not at all sold on the governmental price fixing, support prices and acreage limitation, discerning that in the long run the results are harmful to grain growers who thrive best under the free enterprise system.

THE PROFIT realized from the efficient operation of a modern grain drier is so certain, so dependable, the wonder is every elevator operator does not quickly install the best obtainable and keep it in operation night and day. Corn and beans still contain excessive moisture.

RIGGING the market is a crime when speculators buy up rye when it is too cheap; but it remains to be seen what action will be taken by the Commodity Exchange Commission against the co-operative that rigged the butter market when the price was already too high.

ISOLATED ELEVATORS without the protection of a well organized and thoroughly drilled fire department are generally doomed if a generous supply of water is not provided in advance of the fire's discovery. An Illinois elevator owner whose large stock of premium oats was saved by water trucked from a neighboring town is digging a 15,000 gallon cistern to store water drained from elevator's roof.

THE COTTON Futures Exchanges are working on plans to accomplish uniformity in rules that will prevent over-trading and price debacles. To accomplish this result will require hard work and real constructive effort by the members charged with the task of formulating the rules; but will be well worth what it costs. Such self-regulation will make unnecessary government regulation of margins and limitation of individual commitments. Government regulations always operate to restrict trade.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., December 25, 1946

PLUGGED shipments seldom earn satisfactory returns.

FARMERS of the land are holding so much idle cash, few have any excuse for postponing the payment of that old balance due your firm.

A GOOD set of testing sieves will aid the grain dealer who uses them intelligently to arrive at the real value of the grain or seed tendered by the farmer.

ZERO TEMPERATURES are a reminder to be sure the water barrel provided for fire protection has been well dosed with calcium chloride, the reliable anti-freeze.

DO NOT FORGET the O.P.A. requirement that for a year after decontrol all records and reports must be preserved by producers, processors and distributors of any commodity that was under price control. However, this bureau is supposed to be a thing of the past.



## Organized Protest Brings Results

The Interstate Commerce Commission in Service Order No. 647 reserved box cars in the Pacific Northwest for the movement of grain for export when owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and required permits for private shipments of grain to all destinations.

This is the old familiar bureaucratic theory that the way to force the public to do anything is to forbid them from doing anything else. The Washington officials do not seem to care how seriously they disrupt our domestic economy.

The bad effects of this sweeping order became apparent in no time at all. The manager of the Washington State Feed Ass'n sprang into action, sending to 15 men of influence the following telegram:

"SERVICE ORDER ICC #647 AMOUNTS TO ABSOLUTE EMBARGO. IT IS COMPLETELY DISORGANIZING FEEDING PROGRAM IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. BECAUSE OF DECLINING MARKET AND JANUARY 1 INVENTORY TAX SUPPLIES ON HAND BOTH DEALERS AND FEEDERS HAVE BEEN HELD TO MAXIMUM 10 DAY SUPPLIES. UNLESS PERMITS ARE GRANTED IMMEDIATELY AFFORDING NORMAL MOVEMENT OF GRAIN AND FEED SUPPLIES THE POULTRY, DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FACE LIQUIDATION. UNLESS RELIEF IS IMMEDIATELY GRANTED RESULTS FROM THIS ORDER WILL BE MORE DISASTROUS THAN THOSE PERCIPITATED BY GOVERNMENT EMBARGOES LAST SPRING."

Manager Wilson succeeded in stirring up such a storm of protest that the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the objectionable order at midnight Dec. 20; but not until after 1,000 cars of C.C.C. wheat had been loaded for tide-water, making a small dent in the 20,000,000 bus. of wheat the government agency owns in the Pacific Northwest.

The opinion of the trade in the Pacific Northwest is that the only remedy for the emergency is more box cars, instead of a diversion of cars from other quite as necessary movements, such as feed for animals and poultry. Evidently the Interstate Commerce Commission had been advised of the need for a change in the order contingent on the provision of more cars, for it drafted a new order specifying the number of cars to be furnished weekly to shippers of grain by each of the railroads, the U.P., G.N., N.P., Milwaukee, and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle R.R.

Under the new and amended order domestic shipments are possible when the extra box cars are available.

Another beneficial result of organized protest has followed a meeting some time

ago at Kansas City where the facts on the box car shortage in that territory has brought an official inquiry into the holding by eastern railroads of box cars owned by the western lines.

## Not Elected To Be Yes-Men

Norris E. Dodd, undersecretary of agriculture, says he is prepared to recommend to Congress that the United States take action to make effective an elaborate plan of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals.

These proposals are international in character, and involve committing United States to sales of grain abroad at lower prices than would be required of private importers in foreign countries. This two-price system would be at the expense of taxpayers, harmful to the free enterprise of our own exporters and discourage the foreign beneficiaries from growing their own grain.

It is only another version of the Combined Food Board which has manipulated sugar production, distribution and pricing until we have a sugar shortage that is continuing long after the war is over.

If we are obligated to feed foreigners why not give them the cash and let them buy their food where they can procure it at least cost, and thus preserve the free enterprise system that has made America all-powerful.

It is to be hoped the new Congress will abandon the yes-man attitude of the past 12 years and analyze every proposal to discover the merits and demerits.

## New Definition of Area of Production

Operators of grain elevators who enjoyed exemption from both the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act have been concerned lest the Administrator in re-defining the area of production leave them without the exemption.

Some elevator operators could claim the exemption under the former definition because the number of their employees did not exceed seven, later ten. The new definition rules out the number of employees as a criterion. Distance from a town or city of specified size is now the only factor. Therefore, many elevators entitled to the exemption by reason of serving the farmers will not be granted it because they are too close to the town or city.

Congress had in mind service to the farmer; but failed to make it clear, and muddled the problem of the Administrator by requiring him to use area of production as the basis of exemption.

The administrator closes his statement of the reasons for his definition, as published elsewhere, with a recom-

mendation that Congress eliminate the area of production concept. The Administrator does not suggest a satisfactory substitute. To aid both the farmer and the receiver of his crops the new law should protect everyone by granting the exemption to all plants receiving 95 percent of their materials from vehicles loaded on the farm, regardless of distance or location.

## Impractical Legislation

For confusing, bewildering indefiniteness, Public Law 733, enacted by the 79th Congress, establishes a new record. It starts with the high sounding statement that its purpose is, "To promote efficient production and utilization of products of the soil essential to the health and welfare of our people." [Soft soap from a high school cannery.]

Three appropriations are authorized but none were made. The first was to start with \$2,500,000 for 1947 and be expanded to \$20,000,000 in 1951. The second to start with \$3,000,000 and expanded to \$15,000,000 in 1951. The third to start with \$1,500,000 and be expanded to \$6,000,000 in 1950. The first must be matched by state appropriations, the second is for research on utilization of agricultural products, and the third for research in the Dept. of Agri. All empty sops to legislative workers with hazy ideas.

The announced intention of this verbiage is "to give agriculture a place in research comparable to that of industry."

It is claimed to be believed at the U. S. D. Agri. that it was the intent of Congress that this legislation shall turn the results of research into real improvements in marketing procedure. Political jugglers have attempted many times to catch the farmer vote by convincing them that existing methods of marketing their products was their greatest handicaps, but all in vain.

Two other impractical proposals of the law are the development of "a low cost drier for corn producers" and the designing of "cheaper yet durable cribs for farm storage." The files of the U. S. Patent Office are crowded with designs of driers and storage bins long since discarded because they proved to be impractical.

THE RECOMMENDATION by the Federal Trade Commission in its report to Senator Thomas that "The storage charges for grain in public warehouses from which grain is deliverable on futures contracts shall be regulated by the federal authority" is just what might be expected from bureaucrats, eagerly grabbing for more power. This will not sit well with the people of states who have worked out regulations of grain warehousing satisfactory to themselves.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Monopoly or Open Market

Grain & Feed Journals: While to some persons the grain problems appear to be infinitely complex, fundamentally it could be stated in a simple question: "Shall we in due course return to the open market or shall we turn to a government monopoly?" These questions have come up dozens of times, not only in this country, but in Canada when the great statesman, Josiah Stamp, took expert evidence on this very point from Dr. James E. Boyle, of Cornell University, who had made a study of the grain trade for the U. S. government.

Dr. Boyle found the futures market system had been in operation in the northern states and a non-futures system in a number of mid-west states. The futures market, because it offered a more efficient and cheaper insurance yielded the producers the higher return.—Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

### Flaxseed Situation Gloomy

Grain and Feed Journals: As the new year begins, we should like to comment on prospects for supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil for United States requirements during the next twelve months. We do not recall ever having faced a gloomier situation on the first of January than we do this year. After a very careful analysis of the supply and disappearance figures, we have come to the conclusion that on January 1 there will remain a linseed oil supply, over and above minimum stock requirements, of about 160 million pounds. At the 1945-46 restricted disappearance rate of 62,725,000 pounds per month, these supplies should last until about the middle of March.

Argentine flaxseed is moving very slowly to the Argentine processors because farmers are dissatisfied with the present price of flaxseed (reduced by 40c a bushel from last year) and because of labor difficulties on the farm and a shortage of harvesting equipment.

The U. S. governments goal of five million acres of flaxseed for 1947 is not large enough to make up the deficit caused by a shrinkage in supplies from Argentina. We seriously doubt whether even the five million acres indicated as a goal will be achieved unless the Department of Agriculture will pay heed to the advice of State P M A Committees, seed men, and farmers that the support price on flax be raised from \$4.00 a bushel, f.o.b. Minneapolis, to at least \$5.50 a bushel. According to the above-mentioned authorities, farmers, especially in the Northwest where the bulk of flaxseed is grown, do not believe that the present market price of \$7.25 a bushel in Minneapolis will hold when flaxseed comes to market in volume next August. On the other hand, they realize that if they are to raise flax, they must pay from \$8 to \$10 a bushel for seed flax. That expenditure, added to increased labor costs on the farm, makes the flax crop look like a pretty expensive affair.—T. L. Daniels of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

CHICAGO, ILL.—C. A. Lahey, who is vice pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., has been elected chairman of the board of the Litchfield & Madison Ry. Co., effective Jan. 1. He will continue with the Quaker Oats Co.

THE AMERICAN Foundation for Animal Health has issued a warning against a corn-stalk disease that is fatal to horses and cattle browsing in newly picked fields containing a virus of some unknown poison.—A.M.M.

### Washington News

JOHN W. GWYNNE, rep. from Iowa will reintroduce early in January his bill to limit the time in which suits for back-pay may be brought.

U. N. R. R. A. winds up Jan. 1 except for the Far East; but the President told Congress Dec. 23 that its shipments abroad in 1947 may amount to \$750,000,000.

RELAXATION of suppliers' inventory controls by raising the dollar value of the inventory exemption from \$35,000 to \$70,000 was announced by the C.P.A. Dec. 17.

CAPTAIN GRANVILLE CONWAY has been appointed by the President co-ordinator of emergency export programs, and one of his tasks will be the diversion of box cars suitable for grain loading into the wheat growing areas to carry out the policy of Washington officials to feed the foreigners.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U.S.D.A., effective Dec. 12 canceled W.F.O. 130 providing for the purchase, sale and use of all farmers' stock peanuts from the 1945 crop which were allocated to the Commodity Credit Corporation for distribution to food processors, candy manufacturers and manufacturers of peanut oil.

IN REMANDING for new trial the suit against the Mt. Clemens Pottery Co., the Supreme Court of the United States indicated that there was merit in the claim of employees for pay for time spent at the plant preparatory to actual production work, such as changing clothing. This portal to portal principle may have application to many industries and lead to suits for extravagant sums of back pay.

AN ALLOWANCE of set-aside credit for rice shipments to the Territories up to 40 per cent of each mill's production during the month of December, 1946, has been announced. This is the same as the November allowance. The areas affected are Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Hawaii. Officials stated that the set-aside credit for December is being allowed to enable mills to catch up on the authorized shipments to the Territories, which had been curtailed by the maritime strike and subsequent transportation difficulties.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture announced Dec. 16 export allocations of 725,500 long tons of wheat, corn, and other grains (approximately 28,000,000 bus.) for January. With flour allocations and unshipped balances of grain and flour from preceeding months, shipments of grain and grain products could total 1,500,000 tons providing the necessary transportation becomes available. The 725,500 long tons consist of 465,000 tons of wheat, 185,000 tons of corn, 68,000 tons of grain sorghums, and 7,500 tons of oats.

E. A. MEYER, administrator of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, has requested trade organizations to suggest names of men for 17 commodity committees and 4 functional committees. Among the commodity committees are those on grain, feeds, seeds, flaxseed, soybeans and beans. The committees when established will advise the Department in the administration of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. This Act, passed by the last session of Congress, authorizes funds in amounts increasing from \$9,500,000 in the current fiscal year to \$61,000,000 in 1951, but no actual appropriations have as yet been made.

GOVERNMENT purchases of farm commodities for the four months July to October were announced recently as follows, in bushels: barley, 478,262; corn, 607,365; oats, 4,137,674; and wheat, 94,925,882.

PRICE SUPPORT commitments under the Steagall Amendment are, of course, in effect for 1947. In an effort to avoid a repetition of the excessive costs and waste which have accompanied the very high 1946 production, the Department has announced that only those farmers who keep within allotted potato acreage goals will be eligible for price support under the 1947 price support program.

### New Fireproof Grain Elevator at Horace, Kan.

Illustrated on front cover page is the completed 250,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator for the Geo. E. Gano Grain Co. of Hutchinson, Kan. The elevator is located at Horace, on the M. O. P. R. two miles west of Tribune, Kan., Horace being a division station. There is no other elevator at this point. Construction was started early in 1946 and the elevator was completed in time to handle the '46 wheat crop.

The elevator is of the drive through type consisting of 21 bins 120 ft. high. Six of these bins are 20-ft. round tanks which form the main structure. All others are overhead bins. Soil condition permitted a pit 32 ft. deep which made it possible to get an all gravity job.

Equipment includes a 7,000-bu. per hr. leg using 14 x 6 Nu-Hy cups on a 16-in. 6-ply leg belt. Power is furnished by a 40-H.P. Fairbanks motor through a 40-H.P. Ehrsam head-drive. A 7½-H.P. Ehrsam dump is provided in the driveway and an electric manlift extends from the pit to the cupola floor.

A cupola 32 ft. high surmounts the 120-ft. bins which houses the leg machinery, two 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scales, and the dust collecting system.

Horace, Kan., is situated on the high level plains about 25 miles from the Colorado-Kansas line and this elevator, being about 150 ft. high, can be seen for many miles around. It was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton. H. E. Dixon is manager.

### Sorghum Shorts Penalized at Kansas City

When the O.P.A. on Mar. 4, 1946, raised the ceiling on grain sorghums the directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade raised the maximum price of May delivery from \$2.46 to \$2.55 per cwt., and again on May 13 to \$2.73.

The directors prohibited trading after May 13 except in settlement and on the May 11 ceiling.

Customers of three brokerage houses defaulted on delivery of 5,600,000 bus.

Plaintiffs limited their demand to damages based on a value of \$2.82¾ per cwt. The maximum price at Kansas origin points, the nearest source of supply for Kansas City, was \$2.47, which with freight to Kansas City added, 22½ cents, would make the price delivered Kansas City \$2.69½. Allowing OPA authorized mark-ups aggregating 13 cents, the maximum delivered price of Kansas sorghums when purchased in Kansas City was thus \$2.82¾.

The arbitration committee found that the fair value of grain sorghums in Kansas City on May 31 was not less than \$2.82¾ and, therefore, that plaintiffs were entitled to an award of damages on the basis of claim of 27½ cents per cwt. Plaintiffs further sought an award of a penalty for being subjected to inconveniences and expense in securing sorghums to fill deferred cash contracts which had been hedged by the purchase of May futures and otherwise, and the committee set this penalty at 2% of the value of the product.



## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 13. Northeastern Indiana Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n in Chamber of Commerce, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Jan. 14, 15. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

Jan. 16, 17. American Dehydrators Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 17, 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 19. Feed Group of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 20, 21. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 22, 23. Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

Jan. 27, 28. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 4, 5. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 20, 21. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 22. Washington State Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

March 3, 4, 5. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Apr. 16, 17, 18, 19. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

May 1, 3. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Kansas City, Mo.

May 25, 26, 27. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

June 2, 3. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5, 6. Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 9, 10. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

June 18, 19, 20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 30, July 3. Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Bigwin Inn, Lake-of-Bays, Ont.

A PROFIT of \$3,649,000 for the past crop year was made by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, as reported by the general manager at the recent annual meeting in the Lowry Hotel at St. Paul, Minn. Instead of paying this as a patronage dividend in cash to patrons the money will be retained by the Ass'n as capital, the patrons receiving the profit in the form of preferred stock.

ADOPTION of state constitutional amendments against diversion of highway funds, repeal of Federal automotive excise taxes on motor fuel, more extensive state highway planning programs, and wider reciprocal agreements among the several states on regulation and licensing of motor carriers were among resolutions adopted by the National Grange at its annual convention held recently in Portland, Ore.

WITH REFERENCE to the 1947 flax crop we are informed that the Department of Agriculture is waiting for the reports from several states before announcing final acreage goals as accepted by the states. At the same time, we understand, the support price for 1947 will be announced. It is hoped that this figure will be available early in January. We consider it a matter of the utmost importance to have the notice go out of Washington as early as possible on the support price for flax to help the growers decide on their acreage program for the new season.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## New Definition of Area of Production

New definitions of the "area of production," as used in the Fair Labor Standards Act, were issued Dec. 25 by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor. These new definitions, which apply to the exemptions from the minimum wage or overtime provisions of the Act for employees engaged in certain operations on agricultural or horticultural commodities, were made necessary when the Supreme Court, in the Holly Hill case, invalidated a former definition because it included a test based on the number of employees in a plant.

THE NEW REGULATIONS follow:

DEFINITION OF "AREA OF PRODUCTION." This regulation defines the "area of production" for purposes of and pursuant to sections 7(c) and 13(a)(10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and in accordance with the order of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Addison et al v. Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc. (322 U. S. 607). The Court in the Holly Hill case called for "delimitation" of territory in relation to the complicated economic factors that operate between agricultural labor conditions and the labor market of enterprises concerned with agricultural commodities and more or less near their production. In referring to the legislative history of the Act, the court stated that Congress also had in mind differences between "rural communities and urban centers."

The Part headnote is amended to read Area of Production and Sections 536.1 and 536.2 which appeared in 29 CFR, Cum. Supp., are amended to read as follows:

Section 536.1—"Area of Production" as used in Section 7(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(a) An employer shall be regarded as engaged in the first processing of any agricultural or horticultural commodity (other than Puerto Rican leaf tobacco) during seasonal operations within the "area of production" within the meaning of Section 7(c) if he is so engaged in an establishment which is located in the open country or in a rural community and in which such first processing is performed on commodities 95% of which come from normal rural sources of supply located not more than the following air line distances from the establishment:

(1) with respect to grain, soybeans, eggs, or tobacco—50 miles;

(2) with respect to any other agricultural or horticultural commodities—20 miles.

(b) For the purposes of this regulation:

(1) "Open country or rural community" shall not include any city, town or urban place of 2,500 or greater population or any area within

ONE air line mile of any city, town, or urban place with a population of 2,500 up to but not including 50,000 or

THREE air line miles of any city, town or urban place with a population of 50,000 up to but not including 500,000, or

FIVE air line miles of any city with a population of 500,000 or greater according to the latest available United States Census.

(2) The commodities shall be considered to come from "normal rural sources of supply" within the specified distances from the establishment if they are received (i) from farms within such specified distances, or (ii) from farm assemblers or other establishments thru which the commodity customarily moves, which are within such specified distances and located in the open country or in rural community, or (iii) from farm assemblers or other establishments not located in the open country or in a rural community provided it can be demonstrated that the commodities were produced on farms within such specified distances.

(3) The period for determining whether 95 per cent of the commodities are received from normal rural sources of supply shall be the last preceding calendar month in which operations were carried on for two work-weeks or more, except that until such time as an establishment has operated for such a calendar month the period shall be the time during which it has been in operation.

(4) The percentage of commodities received from normal rural sources of supply within the specified distances shall be determined by weight, volume or other physical unit of measure, except that dollar value shall be used if different commodities received in the establishment are customarily measured in physical units that are not comparable.

Section 536.2—"Area of Production" as used in Section 13(a)(10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(a) An individual shall be regarded as employed in the "area of production" within the meaning of Section 13(a)(10) in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products:

(1) If the establishment where he is employed is located in the open country or in a rural community and 95 per cent of the commodities on which such operations are performed by the establishment come from normal rural sources of supply located not more than the following air line distances from the establishment:

(i) with respect to the ginning of cotton—10 miles;

(ii) with respect to operations on fresh fruits and vegetables—15 miles;

(iii) with respect to the storing of cotton and any operations on commodities not otherwise specified in this subsection—20 miles;

(iv) with respect to the compressing and compress-warehousing of cotton, and operations on tobacco (other than Puerto Rican leaf tobacco), grain, soybeans, poultry or eggs—50 miles; or

(2) with respect to Puerto Rican leaf tobacco, if he is engaged in piling, bulking, or otherwise handling unstripped tobacco for market in an establishment which is a first concentration point for such tobacco; provided that employees engaged in stripping tobacco or engaged in piling, bulking, or otherwise handling stripped tobacco shall not be deemed to fall within this definition.

(b) For the purposes of this regulation:

(1) "Open country or rural community" shall not include any city, town or urban place of 2,500 or greater population or any area within

ONE air line mile of any city, town, or urban place with a population of 2,500 up to but not including 50,000 or

THREE air line miles of any city, town or urban place with a population of 50,000 up to but not including 500,000, or

FIVE air line miles of any city with a population of 500,000 or greater according to the latest available United States Census.

(2) The commodities shall be considered to come from "normal rural sources of supply" within the specified distances from the establishment if they are received (i) from farms within such specified distances, or (ii) from farm assemblers or other establishments thru which the commodity customarily moves, which are within such specified distances and located in the open country or in a rural community, or (iii) from farm assemblers or other establishments not located in the open country or in a rural community provided it can be demonstrated that the commodities were produced on farms within such specified distances.



(3) The period for determining whether 95 per cent of the agricultural or horticultural commodities are received from normal rural sources of supply shall be the last preceding calendar month in which operations were carried on for two workweeks or more, except that until such time as an establishment has operated for such a calendar month the period shall be the time during which it has been in operation.

(4) The percentage of commodities received from normal rural sources of supply within the specified distances shall be determined by weight, volume or other physical unit of measure, except that dollar value shall be used if different commodities received in the establishment are customarily measured in physical units that are not comparable.

(c) For the purpose of paragraph (a) (2):

(1) "First concentration point" means a place where such tobacco is first assembled from nearby farms for such preparation for market but shall not include any establishment normally receiving a portion of the tobacco assembled from other concentration points, nor any establishment operated by a manufacturer for the preparation of tobacco for his own use in manufacturing. (Secs. 7(c), 13(a) (10), 52 Stat. 1063, 1067; 29 U.S.C. 207(c), 213(a) (10)).

## Reasons for Findings

L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor, recounts the steps which had to be taken to formulate a definition attempting to comply both with the law as written by Congress and the mandate of the Supreme Court, in the following statement:

These findings are primarily intended to provide a statement of the major considerations entering into the promulgation of the regulations redefining "area of production." The redefinition of the "area of production" was undertaken pursuant to the order of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Addison et al. v. Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc.* (322 U. S. 607). The specific issue before the Court in that case was the validity of the following definition contained in Regulations Part 536 issued by the Wage and Hour Division:

"An individual shall be regarded as employed in the 'area of production' within the meaning of section 13(a)(10) \*\*\* (1) if he performs those operations on materials all of which come from farms in the general vicinity of the establishment where he is employed and the number of employees engaged in those operations in that establishment does not exceed seven (29 C.F.R. (1940 Supp.) 536.2)."

The Supreme Court held these regulations to be invalid on the ground that the "area of production" could not be defined in terms of the number of employees in the plant, and remanded the case to the District Court "with instructions to hold it until the Administrator, by making a valid determination of the area with all deliberate speed, acts within the authority given him by Congress." The Court noted the Congressional intent to distinguish between rural communities and the urban centers and indicated in the following language the general principles for drafting a new definition:

"The textual meaning of 'area of production' is thus reinforced by its context: 'Area' calls for delimitation of territory in relation to the complicated economic factors that operate between agricultural labor conditions and the labor market of enterprises concerned with agricultural commodities and more or less near their production. The phrase is the most apt designation of a zone within which economic influences may be deemed to operate and outside of which they lose their force. In view, however, of the variety of agricultural conditions and industries throughout the country the bounds of these areas could not be defined by Congress itself. Neither was it deemed wise to leave such economic determination to the contingencies and inevitable diversities of litigation. And so Congress left the boundary-making to the experienced and informed judgment of the Administrator. Thereby Congress gave the Administrator appropriate discretion to assess all the factors relevant to the subject matter, that is the fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours.

"In delimiting the area the Administrator may properly weigh and synthesize all such factors."

Studies were initiated immediately after the Court's decision with a view to promulgating

a new definition along the lines indicated in the opinion. Numerous conferences were held throughout the country with representatives of labor and of the industries involved. Economic reports dealing with commodities affected were prepared, and a large amount of economic data assembled. More economic material was presented at the hearings. Six formal hearings were held between December, 1944, and March, 1945, for the industries concerned with the following commodities: (1) fresh fruits and vegetables; (2) cotton; (3) tobacco; (4) grain; seeds; dry edible beans and dry edible peas; (5) dairy products, poultry and eggs; and (6) miscellaneous agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered by the other hearings. One or more definitions were proposed for discussion at each of these hearings, but the scope of the hearing included consideration of any other proposals that might be presented.

The invalidated definition had avoided most of the economic discriminations inherent in an exemption of this kind by restricting the exemption to small establishments whose effect on the labor market and labor standards is negligible. After the Supreme Court's decision, a great variety of possible criteria which could be used in defining the "area of production" for different agricultural commodities were explored. It was apparent, however, from numerous studies made by the Division that no valid criteria which could be developed would result in as little economic dislocation as had been experienced under the invalidated definition. The best available criteria for delimiting "territory in relation to the complicated economic factors that operate between agricultural labor conditions and the labor market of enterprises concerned with agricultural commodities and more or less near their production," and for distinguishing between "rural-agricultural" and "urban-industrial" conditions in accordance with the intent of Congress, were found to be: (1) the distances from which the enterprises obtained the commodities on which they performed the operations named in the statute; and (2) the nature of the community in which they were located, as indicated generally by a population test.

A definition of "area of production" employing such "population-mileage" criteria had been in effect for a period of more than a year prior to October 1, 1940. This definition included within the area of production any individual performing the specified operations "on materials all of which come from farms in the immediate locality of the establishment where he is employed and the establishment is located in the open country or in a rural community." "Immediate locality" was limited to distances of not more than 10 miles, and "open country or rural community" was defined so as to exclude any town or city of 2,500 or greater population according to the last available United States Census. This definition was abandoned in favor of the definition containing an employee limitation when industry representatives protested that it resulted in numerous competitive inequalities and economic discriminations between establishments located within the "area of production" as so defined, and those outside the "area of production."

Tests based on distance and population were the bases of all but one of the definitions proposed for discussion at the hearings.

The definition of "area of production" proposed in the notices of hearing for the different commodities were drawn with a view to carrying out insofar as possible the following objectives: (1) to distinguish generally between establishments operating under "rural-agricultural" conditions and those subject to "urban-industrial" conditions; (2) to indicate for each agricultural commodity or group of agricultural commodities the zones which would be deemed to be "more or less near" the production of the particular agricultural commodity. Efforts were also directed toward eliminating insofar as possible within the framework of the congressional intent and the economic and legal considerations involved, the most serious criticisms of the previous definition which had employed population and mileage as criteria for exemption.

One of the most frequently urged of the objections to the "10-mile 2,500-population" definition had been that by failing to treat all establishments alike—by denying the exemption to all of them or exempting them all—it placed some establishments at a competitive disadvantage with respect to others. Such discrimination, however, seems to be inherent in the statute itself, which did not exempt all employees in the industries involved, but only those employed "within the area of production." It is apparent that only a definition which would have the effect of exempting all or none of the employees would entirely avoid this discrimination. That such a definition would be invalid is evident from the statement of the Supreme Court in the *Holly Hill* case that "to hold that all individuals engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter, or other dairy products" are exempt

from the operation of the Act is obviously to fly in the face of congressional purpose. The Act exempts some but not all of the employees engaged in these industries. . . . It is obvious therefore that some discrimination, in the sense that some establishments will not meet the test for exemption, must inevitably result from any valid definition.

The definitions proposed for consideration at the hearings, while adopting population and distance from which commodities are received as basic criteria for exemption, which included modifying factors, were designed to reduce the impact of discriminations that had resulted from the "10-mile, 2,500-population" definition previously in effect. The 2,500-population test was retained in the definitions proposed for discussion at the hearings despite previous objections to it because it came closer to accomplishing the objective for which it is intended than any other known test and because it has been the dividing line between rural and urban communities used for many years by the Bureau of the Census and other agencies of government. One serious objection related to the competitive discriminations which arose in cases where plants located within the city limits of a town of more than 2,500 population were not exempt, while some of their competitors who happened to be located across the boundary line of the same town were exempt. In many instances, it could obviously not be said that the boundary of the town marked the dividing line between establishments operating under rural rather than urban labor conditions. Instead it appeared clearly that the influence of the town on the market for labor, as well as on wage levels and related conditions, extends for some distance into the surrounding area. To minimize the discriminations resulting from this particular type of competitive situation, the definition of the terms "open country" and "rural community" in the proposed definitions included areas surrounding the towns as well as the towns. For purposes of the hearings the size of the surrounding areas assumed to be within the influence of the urban community and hence excluded from the definition of rural community or open country ranged from 3 miles to 20 miles, depending upon the population of the town or city.

The objections to 10 miles as a universal distance denoting nearness to source of supply were also recognized in the proposed definitions by (1) varying the allowable distances on the basis of population density for some commodities, permitting greater distances in the more sparsely populated areas and shorter distances in the more thickly populated areas; and (2) increasing permissible distances for most commodities to mileages believed to be more consistent with the drawing radius of plants operating within their own producing areas, while at the same time giving due weight to the many "complicated economic factors that operate between agricultural labor conditions and the labor market of enterprises concerned with agricultural commodities and more or less near their production." Thus, in addition to the other requirements, mileages varying from ten miles for some agricultural commodities under certain conditions to as much as 50 miles for other commodities were proposed for consideration at the hearings.

Another objection to the previous "population-mileage" definition was the requirement that all of the commodities received by the exempt establishment had to come from farms within the specified distance from the establishment. As a result of this requirement, it had been pointed out, a farmer located in an area remote from an exempt plant might be deprived of the opportunity of marketing his products, since the exempt establishment would lose its exemption if it handled his crop. The validity of this objection was recognized in the definitions proposed for discussion at the hearings by including a provision permitting 5 percent of the commodities to come from beyond the specified mileages without defeating the exemption.

Alternative proposals submitted at the hearings or in post-hearing briefs by employer organizations were quite generally designed to exempt all or practically all establishments in the particular industry or branch of the industry represented. In general, the employer-proposed definitions did not differentiate between rural-agricultural and urban-industrial conditions. A number of the proposals, moreover, were of at least doubtful legality when considered in the light of the majority opinion in the *Holly Hill* case. One type of definition proposed by industry representatives would have had the effect merely of striking the words "area of production" from the Act. Others merely named all the counties in which any appreciable amount of the commodity is grown. These proposed definitions would have exempted everyone engaged in the named operations with possible exceptions in instances which seem to be extremely rare.

Some labor representatives on the other hand proposed definitions which they admitted frankly were designed to deny the exemption to all but a very few establishments.

(Concluded on page 480)



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Omaha, Neb.—Precipitation in Nebraska during October was the heaviest of record for the month, which data dates back to 1876.

Evansville, Ind.—Growing wheat in the counties of the Tri-State is looking unusually good. Farmers report the crop has grown nicely and are expecting the crop to go thru the remainder of the winter in good shape.—W. B. C.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 1.—Heavy rains have delayed crop harvest and land preparations for spring planting in Texas. Harvest largely is completed, however, and the moisture has been of great benefit to small grains and pasture.—Santa Fe Railway System Lines.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 19.—Farmers in Oklahoma produced 16,100 tons of broomcorn in 1946 compared with 11,500 tons in 1945 and 13,040 tons the 10-year (1935-44) average. 104,000 acres were harvested compared with only 80,000 acres a year ago.—K. D. Blood, Agri. Statistician in Charge, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The 1946 Mung bean crop is estimated at 14,700,000 lbs. compared with 24,200,000 lbs. a year ago. The acreage harvested in 1946 was estimated at 70,000 compared with 110,000 a year ago. The average yield per acre estimated at 210 lbs. is slightly less than the average yield harvested in 1945.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 2.—Moisture is plentiful over the entire state, increased by snow in the southwest. At some points in this area more than 20 in. of rain has been received during the past two months, soaking the soil to a depth of four to six feet, and many low places, recently converted into lakes, are again brim full.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 2.—All small grains in Oklahoma are in excellent condition, due to a plentiful supply of moisture. Wheat planting was completed about Nov. 1, and preliminary reports indicate an increase in acreage over last year. Growth generally has been rapid but many fields have been too wet to pasture. Others, however, are furnishing good grazing for thousands of head of livestock at this time.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 15.—Total production of crops in 1946 as compared to 1945, shown in parentheses, expressed in bus., follows: Fall wheat, 16,274,000 (20,115,000); spring wheat, 826,000 (713,000); oats, 71,776,000 (53,879,000); barley, 10,753,000 (9,394,000); fall rye, 1,378,000 (1,249,000); flaxseed, 169,000 (230,000); buckwheat, 2,691,000 (3,025,000); corn for husking (shelled), 10,401,000 (10,215,000); dry beans, 1,828,000 (1,060,000); soybean, 1,072,000 (842,000).—S. H. H. Symons, B. Comm., Monthly Crop Report, The Ontario Dept. of Agri.

Kansas City, Mo.—The total of 2,939 cars tested by both departments averaged 11.53 per cent protein, compared with 11.37 per cent on 2,436 in November, 1945. For the crop year to date—July through November—the Kansas department reports an average of 11.56 per cent on 21,537 cars, against 11.37 per cent on 26,153 cars in the same months a year ago, while the Missouri department averaged 11.49 per cent on 17,601 cars in the five months, compared with 10.98 per cent on 20,472 cars a year ago. A market average of 11.53 per cent protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 39,138 cars, compared with 11.20 per cent on 46,625 cars in the corresponding months of the previous crop year.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 19.—The condition of the growing wheat crop on Dec. 1 was reported at 89 per cent of normal compared with a 73 per cent condition a year ago and a 68 per cent condition for the Dec. 1 ten-year average. The wheat crop this fall was sown under generally favorable conditions. On the basis of the relationship between fall moisture and yields in past years and the Dec. 1 condition and other factors, the indicated 1947 wheat crop is 81,420,000 bus. compared with 88,262,000 in 1946, 73,875,000 in 1945 and 53,306,000 the ten-year average. The expected yield for 1947 is

12.0 bus. per seeded acre compared with 13.3 in 1946, 11.7 in 1945, and 10.9 the ten-year average.—K. D. Blood, Agri. Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 18.—If winters favorable to winter wheat production continue, and if anything like the present price premium of ten cents a bushel continues, then it seems certain that winter wheat will still further increase. In 1945 cars of winter wheat amounting to 1.3 million bushels were government inspected. For the 1946 crop, already by this date Dec. 17th, approximately the same quantity of 1.3 million has already been inspected. It seems fair to assume, then, that the total yield for winter wheat for 1946 may be between two and three million bushels. From the estimates of acreage sown this last fall, we calculate that if the yield per acre for the 1947 crop should be the same as it was for the 1946 crop, then the prairie production of winter wheat will probably be around 6 million bushels.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 20.—The 1946 production of Kansas crops was 1 per cent more than in 1945 but 14 per cent less than in 1944, according to the annual crop report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The total 1946 wheat production of 216,768,000 bus. is second only to the 1931 crop of 251,885,000 bus. The harvested acreage was slightly less than in 1945, but otherwise the largest since 1938, and 25 per cent above the average acreage for the 1935-44 period. The average yield per acre of 16.2 bus. in 1946 compares with 15.5 in 1945 and the 10-year average of 13.5 bus. The corn crop is placed at 63,231,000 bu. compared with 68,563,000 bu. in 1945 (revised) and 55,247,000 the 10-year average. Harvested acreage is

placed at 3,011,000 acres, 1 per cent above 1945. Oats production is estimated at 40,556,000 bus. compared with last year's light crop of 16,940,000 bus. Acreage harvested is placed at 1,423,000 compared with 968,000 a year ago. The barley crop was 5,022,000 bus. compared with 7,086,000 in 1945 and is the smallest crop since 1937. Flaxseed production was 812,000 bus. compared with 671,000 last year.—H. L. Collins, Agri. Stat. in Charge, Kansas State Board of Agri.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 19.—The Kansas winter wheat acreage sown this fall, for the 1947 crop, is estimated at 14,994,000 acres, a 6 per cent increase over the acreage sown last fall and almost 11 per cent more than the 10-year (1935-44) average. About three-fifths of the acreage devoted to crops for the state was seeded this fall. Kansas winter wheat acreage constitutes over 26 per cent of the United States total winter wheat acreage. This is the largest acreage sown to winter wheat since the fall of 1937 and has been exceeded only by acreages seeded for the 1937 and 1938 crops, according to the winter wheat and rye report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Dec. 1 condition at 94 per cent compares with 78 reported at the same date last year, 92 per cent on Dec. 1, 1944, and 73 per cent the 10-year average. Condition of the crop is unusually good in all districts and in nearly all counties. Production in 1947 is indicated at 239,904,000 bus., based on relationship of December reported condition with final production in previous years, soil moisture supplies, precipitation and other factors. The average yield per seeded acre is indicated at 16.0 bus. compared with 15.3 in 1946 and the 10-year average of 11.0 bus. per seeded acre.—H. L. Collins, Agri. Stat. in Charge, Kansas State Board of Agri.

## United States Grain Crops for 61 Years

Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of sorghums, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybean crops of the United States and from 1886 to 1946, in bushels, are as follows, three ciphers omitted:

	Sorghums for Grain	Winter	Wheat Spring	All	Corn, All	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1886.....				513,540	1,782,767	682,312	23,854	73,502	.....
1887.....				490,761	1,604,549	696,175	22,548	72,395	.....
1888.....				423,867	2,250,632	773,139	28,417	75,930	.....
1889.....				504,370	2,294,289	831,047	29,524	80,790	.....
1890.....				449,042	1,650,446	609,122	26,378	69,880	.....
1891.....				677,543	2,335,804	836,789	29,541	94,160	.....
1892.....				611,854	1,897,412	721,324	28,713	95,170	.....
1893.....				505,795	1,900,401	707,129	26,700	87,109	.....
1894.....				541,873	1,615,016	750,009	26,758	74,211	.....
1895.....				542,119	2,534,762	924,858	29,636	104,475	.....
1896.....				522,963	2,671,048	774,929	31,858	97,479	.....
1897.....				606,202	2,287,628	829,525	31,137	102,575	.....
1898.....				768,148	2,351,323	842,205	29,062	98,174	.....
1899.....				655,143	2,645,796	937,173	26,001	118,161	.....
1900.....				599,315	2,661,978	945,483	27,413	96,588	.....
1901.....				762,546	1,715,752	799,812	30,773	123,800	.....
1902.....				636,959	2,773,954	1,076,399	33,877	146,207	.....
1903.....				663,115	2,515,093	885,469	28,932	149,335	.....
1904.....				555,571	2,686,624	1,011,556	28,461	166,103	.....
1905.....				706,026	2,954,148	1,104,395	31,173	171,639	.....
1906.....				740,509	3,032,910	1,022,715	29,609	179,148	.....
1907.....				628,764	2,613,797	801,144	28,247	150,534	.....
1908.....				642,818	2,566,742	829,308	28,650	170,780	.....
1909.....	417,796	266,131	683,927	2,611,157	1,013,909	1,013,909	30,083	173,069	.....
1910.....	429,875	195,601	625,476	2,852,794	1,106,162	1,106,162	29,998	142,419	.....
1911.....	428,740	189,426	618,166	2,474,635	885,527	885,527	31,398	145,074	.....
1912.....	402,703	327,308	730,011	2,947,842	1,353,273	1,353,273	37,911	196,927	.....
1913.....	501,239	249,862	751,101	2,272,540	1,039,131	1,039,131	40,390	158,820	.....
1914.....	670,945	226,542	897,487	2,523,750	1,066,328	1,066,328	42,120	177,712	.....
1915.....	640,565	368,072	1,008,637	2,829,044	1,436,270	1,436,270	46,751	206,976	.....
1916.....	456,118	178,454	634,572	2,425,206	1,138,969	1,138,969	43,089	159,157	.....
1917.....	389,956	229,834	619,790	2,908,242	1,442,519	1,442,519	60,321	182,209	.....
1918.....	556,506	347,624	904,130	2,441,249	1,428,611	1,428,611	83,421	225,067	.....
1919.....	748,460	203,637	952,097	2,678,541	1,106,603	1,106,603	78,659	181,086	.....
1920.....	613,227	230,050	843,277	3,070,604	1,444,291	1,444,291	61,915	171,042	.....
1921.....	602,793	216,171	818,964	2,928,442	1,045,270	1,045,270	61,023	132,702	.....
1922.....	571,459	275,190	846,649	2,707,306	1,147,905	1,147,905	100,986	152,908	.....
1923.....	555,299	204,183	759,482	2,875,292	1,227,184	1,227,184	55,961	168,994	.....
1924.....	571,558	268,533	840,091	2,298,071	1,424,422	1,424,422	59,076	167,314	4,947
1925.....	401,116	268,026	669,142	2,853,083	1,410,336	1,410,336	42,779	192,779	4,875
1926.....	631,950	201,594	833,544	2,574,511	1,141,941	1,141,941	35,361	164,467	5,239
1927.....	547,666	327,067	874,733	2,677,671	1,093,097	1,093,097	52,111	240,057	6,938
1928.....	577,417	335,544	912,961	2,714,535	1,318,977	1,318,977	58,591	329,625	7,880
1929.....	586,055	236,125	822,180	2,535,546	1,118,414	1,118,414	85,482	280,242	9,398
1930.....	631,205	258,497	889,702	2,065,273	1,277,379	1,277,379	46,275	303,752	13,471
1931.....	817,962	114,259	932,221	2,588,509	1,126,913	1,126,913	32,290	198,543	16,783
1932.....	478,291	267,497	745,788	2,906,873	1,246,548	1,246,548	40,639	302,042	14,975
1933.....	350,792	178,183	528,975	2,351,658	731,500	731,500	21,150	155,825	10,147
1934.....	405,552	91,377	496,929	1,377,126	1,525,889	1,525,889	16,045	118,348	23,095
1935.....	465,319	161,025	626,344	2,296,669	1,294,902	1,294,902	58,597	285,774	44,378
1936.....	519,013	107,448	626,461	1,524,317	789,100	789,100	25,554	147,452	29,983
1937.....	685,102	138,891	823,993	2,644,995	1,146,258	1,146,258	49,449	219,653	45,272
1938.....	686,637	244,164	930,801	2,542,238	1,053,839	1,053,839	55,039	252,139	62,729
1939.....	563,431	191,540	754,971	2,619,137	937,215	937,215	39,249	276,298	87,409
1940.....	80,363	589,151	227,547	816,988	2,449,200	2,449,200	40,601	309,235	77,374
1941.....	107,782	671,293	274,644	945,937	3,228,361	3,228,361	25,872	284,426	192,863
1942.....	106,770	703,253	278,074	981,327	2,672,541	2,672,541	45,191	358,709	106,712
1943.....	103,168	529,606	306,892	836,298	3,175,154	3,175,154	57,341	426,150	209,559
1944.....	181,756	764,073	314,574	1,078,647	3,076,159	3,076,159	30,781	322,187	195,762
1945.....	95,599	823,177	299,966	1,123,143	3,018,410	3,018,410	26,354	263,961	191,722
1946.....	106,737	873,893	281,822	1,155,715	3,287,927	3,287,927	18,685	263,350	196,725



More than a third of the crop planted was abandoned due to dry weather.—K. D. Blood, Agri. Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Stanton, Neb.—Moisture content of corn running 22 per cent average here.—R. A. Greenslit, mgr., Greenslit Lumber Co.

Campus, Ill., Dec. 24.—Have had quite a favorable crop season, crops in general being about average for the last 10 years. Not a lot of cattle on feed in this locality; very few lambs on feed; about the average number of hogs.—B. E. Hamilton, B. E. Hamilton Elvtr. Co.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 13.—Corn receipts are almost nil, not because there isn't plenty of corn in the country but farmers are loath to sell until January; they think their income tax is just about as high as they wish to pay this year and maybe they won't make so much next. The way Chicago markets have reacted in the last few days has been an inducement for them to hold also. Our winter wheat is just simply perfect. Unusually large acreage sowed both early and late but it is all the same height now, covers the ground, of course, no weeds in it now, don't believe there will be next spring.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

## Government Crop Report on Winter Wheat and Rye

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture estimates the area seeded for the 1947 crop of winter wheat at 56,426,000 acres, against 52,206,000 acres in 1946, and the prospective yield at 946,527,000 bus., against 873,893,000 bus. in 1946, and a 1935-44 average of 618,019,000 bus. The condition Dec. 1 was 93 per cent, against 82 a year ago.

Rye acreage seeded for 1947 is 3,571,000, against 3,390,000 a year ago, and the condition 92, against 83 per cent a year ago.

Nebraska is still the leading state in rye acreage, while South Dakota remains second in importance. North Dakota, with its increase of 55 per cent, is in third place and Minnesota with 25 per cent more than last year is fourth. In these 4 states the acreage is 16 per cent larger than last year, and is a little over one-third of the total U. S. planted acreage of rye.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Mar. 2.....	32,814	744	41,686	13,753	15,454
Mar. 9.....	29,191	744	41,787	14,215	15,365
Mar. 16.....	28,750	869	41,969	13,434	15,340
Mar. 23.....	28,531	867	42,975	13,443	15,320
Mar. 30.....	19,555	862	44,306	13,127	15,297
Apr. 6.....	19,751	872	45,291	12,891	15,291
Apr. 13.....	19,626	874	47,481	12,279	15,266
Apr. 20.....	19,596	876	47,301	12,166	15,230
Apr. 27.....	19,370	876	46,826	11,659	15,200
May 4.....	19,311	846	43,741	10,493	15,205
May 11.....	19,084	846	43,205	9,718	15,163
May 18.....	17,622	799	42,038	7,306	15,670
May 25.....	17,694	764	44,113	5,432	14,219
June 1.....	17,320	477	36,076	5,056	8,904
June 8.....	16,563	482	34,150	5,034	8,713
June 15.....	none	56	32,439	none	1,470
June 22.....	none	56	32,381	none	1,470
June 29.....	none	56	33,878	none	1,470
July 6.....	none	56	36,700	none	1,615
July 13.....	none	73	42,477	none	2,052
July 20.....	none	73	46,109	none	2,185
July 27.....	none	157	49,727	none	3,331
Aug. 3.....	none	117	51,333	none	3,715
Aug. 10.....	none	247	53,677	none	5,609
Aug. 17.....	none	330	55,138	none	6,887
Aug. 24.....	none	357	54,007	none	7,627
Aug. 31.....	none	367	51,537	none	8,896
Sept. 7.....	none	362	51,375	none	9,589
Sept. 14.....	none	382	48,253	none	10,593
Sept. 21.....	2,843	382	44,573	none	14,253
Sept. 28.....	3,281	357	41,242	none	19,424
Oct. 5.....	3,493	372	43,017	none	24,471
Oct. 11.....	3,572	372	42,485	none	28,663
Oct. 19.....	5,848	422	40,860	none	33,040
Oct. 26.....	8,091	407	42,628	none	35,776
Nov. 2.....	10,202	449	43,400	none	38,678
Nov. 9.....	13,016	452	44,560	none	40,357
Nov. 16.....	14,776	442	45,169	none	42,824
Nov. 23.....	15,837	428	45,704	none	47,668
Nov. 30.....	16,977	430	44,274	none	43,934
Dec. 7.....	19,895	395	45,249	none	45,960
Dec. 14.....	22,488	385	46,705	none	47,668
Dec. 21.....	24,109	276	43,222	none	48,203
Dec. 28.....	25,900	272	43,478	none	48,403
Jan. 4.....	26,543	212	43,106	none	46,738

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Campus, Ill., Dec. 24.—Not much grain moving at this writing.—B. E. Hamilton, B. E. Hamilton Elvtr. Co.

Houston, Tex.—Grain exports from the Houston area in the first 11 months of 1946 increased more than 2,000,000 bus over grain exported from here during all of 1945, statistics revealed this month.—H. N.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Stocks of grain in store in commercial elevators the week of Dec. 19 rose to 23,295,083 bus. as against 22,819,303 the preceding week. Receipts of the port in the final week of navigation aggregated 3,679,378 bus.—P. J. P.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A total of 2,761,222 bus. of wheat was shipped by lake from the port of Milwaukee during 1946, according to the Milwaukee Grain & Stock exchange report Dec. 16. This compares 5,740,574 bus. of wheat shipped out in 1945 and 2,809,815 in 1944.—P. J. P.

Portland, Ore.—Six cargoes of Middle West corn, totaling about 2,000,000 bus., were being assembled at tidewater elevators in Portland, Vancouver, Longview, Seattle and Tacoma Dec. 7 for shipment to Japan and Korea as famine relief food. It was expected that it would bring about 1,500 grain cars to the Pacific Northwest.—P. J. P.

Chicago, Ill.—Receipts of grain and soybeans for the year as compared with 1945, shown in parentheses, expressed in thousand bushels were: Wheat, 21,217 (27,797); corn, 116,092 (101,938); oats, 43,092 (33,052); rye, 2,145 (5,887); barley, 17,349 (19,734); soybeans, 17,118 (18,845); total: 217,266 (206,953).—Lyman C. West, Statistician, Chicago Board of Trade.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The railroads here, aided by the use of hundreds of open top hopper cars, shipped 1,933,269 bus. of grain out of Buffalo for export trade during the week of Dec. 8. This represented an increase of about 400,000 bus. over the preceding week. The hopper cars on Dec. 19 were still being rushed to the seaboard to speed up the movement of export grain.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A Corn Exchange report showed that the 10,233,236 bus. of grain (a record for the year) shipped here in the week ended Dec. 11 lifted storage in elevators to 22,819,303 bus. This is about 5,000,000 bus. short of capacity. Grain receipts before the season ends will fill, or nearly fill, Buffalo houses.—G. E. T.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—The steamer C. D. Second, the final boat of the 1946 season, arrived Dec. 17 and locked downbound, loaded with 361,000 bus. of wheat bound from Fort William to Owen Sound, Ont. She battled one of the worst storms of the season for four days. She left Dec. 18, accompanied by the Coast Guard Cutter Mackinaw thru four inch ice and was expected to encounter no further difficulty.—P. J. P.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 20.—Corn is still coming in, our drier is running day in and day out and corn doesn't seem to lose moisture fast. The corn that is liable to move soon is pretty well out of this part of the country and we are buying wet corn in Iowa and Illinois now and hope to keep running right along. Clover seed business has been very good and we are pretty well cleaned out. No wheat, no oats moving.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Railroads the week of Dec. 16-21 shipped 2,215,402 bus. of grain to the Atlantic Seaboard for export. Unloading of several of the 22 storage grain boats docked here reduced the total grain afloat in the harbor to 6,956,964 bus. Receipts of the port in the final week of the navigation season aggregated 1,450,625 bus. The heavy rail export movement helped cut stocks in store in commercial elevators to 21,418,481 bushels as compared with 23,295,083 bus. the previous week.—G. E. T.

Columbus, O., Dec. 18.—Elton Kile, chairman of National's New Country Elevator Commit-

tee, says that in the five weeks preceding Dec. 7, he bought about twice as much corn as he usually does. Others tell the same story. Could that mean that farmers are generally selling all the corn they do not expect to use? Does it mean a local shortage next spring? The answer doesn't seem to be in Corpus Juris or Ohio Jurisprudence.—C. V. Thomas, secy, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 19.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Dec. 12, expressed in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 5,919,973; durum wheat, 99,124; oats, 1,355,114; barley, 1,010,965; rye, 87,910; flaxseed, 21,248; since Aug. 1, as compared with the like period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 221,094,150 (161,568,693); durum wheat, 5,736,978 (2,853,817); oats, 49,860,937 (46,461,361); barley, 40,431,496 (51,110,140); rye, 4,339,122 (2,504,845); flaxseed, 4,747,914 (4,335,315).—Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician.

Winnipeg, Man.—Grade returns for the new crop of red spring wheat up to Sept. 30 were: 1 Northern, 22 per cent; 2 Northern, 61 per cent; 3 Northern, 10 per cent; and 4 Northern, 2 percent. Two per cent (629 cars) graded tough and only one car graded damp. While it is expected that the bulk of the crop will enter the first three grades, it is believed that by the end of the crop year there will be decreases in the percentages of cars grading 1 and 2 Northern and increases in the percentages of cars grading 3 and 4 Northern. The average protein content of the 1946 crop of Western Canadian hard red spring wheat is 13.8 per cent. This figure is the same as that for the 1945 crop.—Board of Grain Commissioners.

## Maryland Would Include Co-operative Business in Taxation

The Maryland State Legislative Council voted on Dec. 4 to present to the forthcoming session of the Legislature a bill amending the state income tax law to tax co-operative earnings exactly the same as the earnings of private business, including patronage dividends and transfers to reserves.

Co-operative net income will be newly defined. Dividend distributions will be disallowed as deductible items, including patronage dividends or refunds, whether paid in cash or in stock.

Non-deductible items will also include "any transfer of earnings to surplus or other established reserve accounts" which other businesses

## Soybean Inspections Drop Sharply

Inspected receipts of soybeans dropped sharply in November to a total of 16,700 cars compared with 32,278 cars in October, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. November inspections brought the total for the first two months of the season to 48,978 cars compared with 54,271 cars for the like months of 1945.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in November was lower than for the preceding month, only 63 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 77 per cent in October. October-November inspections show the quality of this season's crop considerably below the exceptionally good 1945 crop, with 73 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 93 per cent for the like period in 1945.

THE CANADIAN Wheat Board recently advanced the price of wheat 5 cents per bushel to all countries except Great Britain, making No. 1 northern wheat basis Fort William \$2.25 per bushel.

THE FLAX Development Committee reports that plans are well under way for the distribution of a new flax booklet and a new poster directed to farmers in the Northwest. A number of copies of the 30-minute film, "It Pays to Know How," have been ordered and will be used by field men this year in demonstrating the best methods of growing flax.



## New Definition of Area of Production

(Continued from page 477)

The objections to the definitions proposed for discussion at the hearings were in general directed to the fact that they would result in discriminations because they did not have the effect of exempting all or a sufficiently large proportion of the establishments in a particular industry or part of an industry represented at the hearing. Much of the testimony at the hearings was directed to showing that particular establishments or groups of establishments in one or another sections of the country would not qualify for exemption under the proposals contained in the notices of hearing. The reasons why such effects are inevitable under any valid definition have been indicated above, and no valid method of completely eliminating them appears to be possible. To the extent possible within the legal and economic limitations of the problem, the criticisms and suggestions which had merit have been taken into consideration in formulating the final definitions.

Independent investigation by the staff of the Wage and Hour Division as well as consultation with experts of the Department of Agriculture and other Government bureaus, moreover, failed to develop any administratively feasible substitute for population as a test of urbanization and industrialization.

Even those who conceded the propriety of using a population test to distinguish plants operating under "rural-agricultural" rather than "urban-industrial" labor conditions argued, however, that a population of 2,500 was not the proper dividing line. Representatives of industry attacked the figure 2,500 as too small, while labor representatives insisted that it was too large.

A population limit of 2,500, moreover, has for over 35 years been the official dividing line between "rural" and "urban" employed by the Bureau of the Census in its studies. This dividing line has also been accepted and used in studies made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Works Progress Administration and other government agencies. It has furnished the definition of "rural" communities which has been the basis of studies of rural and urban communities by many sociologists. It has been incorporated into statute by the Congress of the United States in special legislation for rural communities. To a very great extent the handling and processing of agricultural and horticultural commodities is carried on in the open country or in towns of less than 2,500. For example, only about 10 percent of grain elevators are located in towns of 2,500 or more. Only about 11 percent of cotton gins are located in such populated places. About two-thirds of all fresh fruit and vegetable canning and packing, cheese manufacturing and poultry and egg assembling are carried on in the open country or in towns of 2,500 or less.

On the basis of all the evidence, it is my conclusion that a population test of 2,500, while not drawing a line between "urban-industrial" and "rural-agricultural" conditions with a fine precision, will come as close to accomplishing this objective as it is possible to come in a general rule applicable to many situations.

The testimony at the hearings indicated that the distances specified in the proposed definitions were greater than was necessary to accomplish the desired purpose, since they had the effect of disqualifying some establishments which were too far away from the town to be within its influence. Census data on metropolitan districts and other available information, moreover, tended to support this testimony. The evidence indicated that the urban influences tended to extend roughly one mile outside of the limits of cities with populations between 2,500 and 50,000, three miles from cities between 50,000 and 500,000, and five miles from cities of 500,000 or over. The definition of "area of production" which has been adopted therefore excludes establishments located within such distances of cities, towns or urban places with the specified populations. These distances tend to reflect the direct influence of the urban community upon the surrounding area.

On the basis of all the evidence, it is my conclusion that the operating distances which may be considered "more or less near" the establishment with respect to particular industries or commodities and which (to the extent that this can be accomplished by a distance test) most nearly delimit the zones within which the pertinent economic influences operate, are as follows:

- (a) the ginning of cotton—10 miles;
- (b) all operations on fresh fruits and vegetables—15 miles;
- (c) the storing of cotton and any operations on commodities not otherwise specified—20 miles;

(d) the compressing and compress-warehousing of cotton and operations on tobacco (except Puerto Rican leaf tobacco), grain, soybeans, poultry or eggs—50 miles.

In arriving at these distances the weighing of the many factors had to be accomplished with the best data available for the particular industries. Some grouping and averaging was necessary, moreover, since it was not feasible to develop one or more separate distance requirements for each of approximately 300 affected commodities. It is my considered opinion, nevertheless, that the distances specified in the definitions will in general accomplish the required objectives.

IN CONCLUDING this explanation of the considerations entering into the definition of the area of production, I want to make it clear that I am far from satisfied with the definition since employers engaged in the same activities and employees engaged in the same type of work will have unequal rights and obligations under the Act. Such results are unfortunately unavoidable since they arise from the language and theory of this section of the statute itself. In drafting the sections of the Act dealing with "area of production" Congress did not define the exact scope of the exemption, and delegated the task of defining it to the Administrator. It is clear that Congress intended to exempt only those establishments performing the specified operations within the area of production, while leaving within the scope of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Act those establishments performing the same operations outside of the area of production, and consequently that some economic discrimination as between establishments within the exemption and those outside of it was also within the intent of Congress. I am frank to say that this economic discrimination leading only to competitive inequalities is not only administratively very difficult but basically unfair and seems to me unsound public policy. Since the previous definition which to a considerable degree minimized these inequalities has been held invalid it is obvious that the only satisfactory solution is a legislative revision of sections 7 (c) and 13 (a) (10) of the Act. I have elsewhere indicated my views on this and I hope the Congress will take quick action. In the meantime I can only do my immediate duty in carrying out conscientiously to the best of my ability the mandate laid upon me by the Congress.

## Farmers Elevator Ass'n of So. Dakota Re-elects Officers

Meeting the Alonzo Ward Hotel at Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 16 and 17, the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota re-elected its old officers: Pres., W. J. Jacobs, Faulkton; sec'y-treas., Clifton C. Anderson, Aberdeen; added C. T. Lande of Elk Point and Arthur Engelbert of Castlewood to the board of directors, to which the following were re-elected: Peter Nelson, Colman; C. A. Woods, Plankinton; Henry Hinrichs, Claremont; S. S. Judy, Forestburg; and A. M. Hoven, Selby.

Resolutions were adopted favoring decentralization of control on box cars, improvement of highways in the state, and provision of adequate funds for agricultural research and education requested by the South Dakota State College.

## Government Grain Exports Expedited

Scheduled to be moved for export in the last quarter was 3,170,000 long tons of grain and products, of which 900,000 tons was carried over from the previous quarter. Of the 2,270,000 tons scheduled as new business, 1,045,000 represented wheat 53,000 flour in terms of wheat equivalent, 253,500 corn, 62,500 oats and 51,000 grain sorghums.

Col. J. M. Johnson, director of the O.D.T., says that by the morning of Dec. 25 approximately 96% of the grain necessary for fulfillment of fourth quarter shipments to foreign countries had been moved into export position

at United States ports. To meet the situation it was necessary to expedite handling of 28,602 cars of grain from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31. Colonel Johnson also stated that it will be necessary to continue present control to assure movement of scheduled amounts from the United States for the first quarter of 1947.

## Dust Explosion Spreads Destructive Elevator Fire

An elevator of the Brooks Elevator Co. at Minneapolis, Minn., burned Dec. 28, causing a loss of over \$2,500,000.

A workman, Albert Nyquist, was trying to shovel the grain away from a choked elevator leg, but soon saw sparks flying where the belt was slipping on the head pulley above. Several other men ran out to safety.

Smoke came from the elevator and was followed immediately by an explosion that blew off the sheet metal roof. Soon after the entire structure was in flames, the 67-year old cribbing burning fiercely.

The house, Elevator C, was filled to capacity with 1,000,000 bus. of grain, including 600,000 bus. barley and 135,000 bus. rye.

The grain drier, built of reinforced concrete, remained standing.

## J. A. Olson, President of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

It has long been the custom of the grain and feed trade associations to train a grain dealer in the routine of organization affairs through committee work and after some experience to elevate him to the vice presidency of the association and next to make him president. That has been the experience of J. A. Olson, of West Bend, Ia., vice president of the Davenport Elevator Co.

He has been in the grain and feed business in Iowa for 20 years, 15 of these years with the Davenport Elevator Co., which has its headquarters at Davenport. While Mr. Olson has lived in West Bend he has managed the country branches of the Company.

Mr. Olson has been active in Ass'n work for ten years in Iowa. Having been a director of the Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n when it merged with the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n he was continued on the Board of Directors of the Western and ever since has served on its Directory.



J. A. Olson, West Bend, Ia., President-Elect Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—Allied Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Advance Seed Co., is constructing a 250,000-bu. grain elevator. It is hoped to have it completed by February 1. Advance Seed Co. is planning to add to its office next spring.

## ARKANSAS

Marshall, Ark.—The Marshall Milling Co. has filed notice of dissolution.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The trial of the \$350,000 suit brought by the Craighead Rice Milling Co. against the New Amsterdam Bonding Co. for alleged failure of the Jack Construction Co. to complete the large drier at Gibson Switch on Highway 38, eight miles west of here and alleged faulty construction, has been continued in the United States Court here until March 3.—P. J. P.

Helena, Ark.—A co-operative association of cotton producers who own and operate the Helena Cotton Oil Co. mill, is preparing to bring modern science to the aid of the cotton seed and soybean industry in this area. A plant using the solvent method of extracting the oil from any oil-bearing seed, particularly cotton and soy beans to be constructed, which Joe Brady, manager, estimates will be ready for operation by February, ultimately will involve an expenditure of \$300,000. Work is progressing on the foundation and much of the new machinery is ready for installation.—J. H. G.

## CALIFORNIA

Tulare, Cal.—A hay and feed mill owned by C. J. Shannon & Son, northeast of here, was destroyed by fire recently with a loss estimated at \$50,000. Spontaneous combustion caused the blaze.

## CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—Carl Halterman, pres. of Union Steamships, Ltd., has been named president of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange for 1947. John Whittle, manager of Midland Pacific Terminals, Ltd., was named first vice-pres., with Jas. K. Cavers, head of C. Gardner Johnson, Ltd., as second vice-pres. M. Hunter, executive of the Bank of Montreal, is treasurer. Herbert W. Cameron was returned as sec'y-mgr., and Wm. A. Sankey as ass't sec'y.

Humberstone, Ont.—The capacity of the Robin Hood Flour Mills' plant is being increased by 2,500 bbls. daily, by construction of a 41x112 ft. high structure in which new, modern machinery will be installed. Contract was let to Carter Const. Co., Ltd.; architecture and engineering work was done by C. D. Howe Co., Ltd. The company's local plant is completely air conditioned and considered to be one of the finest flour manufacturing plants in the Americas.

## COLORADO

Lamar, Colo.—In the near future a group of underwriters will put on the market 505,220 common shares and 58,860 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co., with headquarters here. Stock to be offered is owned by a group of investment firms and individuals who purchased two companies, the Denver Alfalfa

Milling & Products Co. (a division of the Ralston Purina Co.) and the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Co., and merged them into the new National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. last May. The newly formed company is the largest producer of alfalfa meal in the United States and operates mills in Fowler, King Center, Ordway, Cheraw, Fort Lyon, McClave, Wiley, North Lamar, Wilson Junction, Bristol, Hartman, Holly and Johnstown, Colo., as well as two mills in Arizona, one in California, one in Idaho, two in Kansas, one in Michigan, four in Missouri, four in Nebraska, two in New Mexico, one in Oklahoma, one in Tennessee and two in Texas.

## ILLINOIS

Lowder, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned Dec. 6 will be rebuilt.

Watseka, Ill.—Wm. Jay Harris, 75, feed and coal merchant here for the past 50 years, died recently.

Galesburg, Ill.—Fire in the Frank W. Schafer Feeds plant here Dec. 25 caused damage estimated at \$150,000.

Sheffield, Ill.—Benj. Seymore Williams, 79, for many years operator of a grain and coal business here, died recently.

Glasford, Ill.—The Glasford Grain & Milling Co., operated by Chas. G. Powell, has installed a new ear corn crusher.

Gibson City, Ill.—The McMillen Feed Mills staged its sixth annual employees' Christmas party at the American Legion Hall Dec. 20.—P. J. P.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Vern and Junior Sanders have taken over the management of the Chatsworth Feed Mills, leasing it from Henry Martin.—P. J. P.

Galesburg, Ill.—Vernon E. Smith, until recently the grain price specialist of O.P.A. in Indiana, has accepted a position as grain buyer for Frank W. Schafer Feeds.

Salem, Ill.—John Puffer of Alma has sold the Midwest Feed Co. in this city to Clifford O'Donley and Bert Mercer. The new owners will install a grinder.—P. J. P.

Lewistown, Ill.—Dwight Brown has purchased a lot here and a building is to be erected by the Ipava Farmers Elevator, to be used as a field seed and feed house.—P. J. P.

Fairfield, Ill.—G. E. Castle has sold his feed and coal business to Earl Johnson and his son, Herbert Earl Johnson, Jr. Mr. Castle, 81, started business here in 1893.—W. B. C.

New Athens, Ill.—George Besore, manager of the local grain elevator, was cut about the eyes by flying glass when a burned-out light bulb thrown in a stove, exploded when he opened the stove's lid.

Paris, Ill.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of Harold Adams Dec. 8. The loss was placed at \$25,000, partly covered by insurance. The elevator contained 6,500 bus. of soybeans and 40,000 bus. of corn.—P. J. P.

Mason City, Ill.—Edw. Spangler has been employed as manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., effective April 1, 1947. He succeeds J. E. McCreery, who took over the management Sept. 1, 1913, and is retiring.

Carthage, Ill.—The Carthage elevator, owned by E. L. Gelhaar, was entered Dec. 12 and robbed of \$200 in currency and about \$200 in checks, which later were found torn to bits. One suspect was arrested.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—Four young men were arrested here, charged with stealing \$80 worth of soybeans from a Wabash railroad box car, three admitting the theft to law officials.—P. J. P.

Watkins (Farmers City p. o.), Ill.—The Illinois Terminal Railroad furnished a steady run of cars for the Fithian Grain Co.'s elevator, to take soybean and corn shipments.—P. J. P.

Donnellson, Ill.—We have our new elevator completed to the extent of handling soybeans. We are not able to handle ear corn yet. Our grinding and mixing equipment will be operating in a few days.—Donnellson Grain Co.

Saunemin, Ill.—The Saunemin Elvtr. Co., which owns elevators at Scovel, Eylar and two here, is selling its holdings to the Livingston Grain & Supply Co., a recently organized co-operative that is associated with the Illinois Grain Terminals Co.

Tuscola, Ill.—Grain elevators at Ficklin, Tuscola, Hayes and West Ridge, owned by the Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co., were shut down Dec. 6 because of the railway car shortage. A total of 17,500 bus. of shelled corn was waiting to be shipped.—P. J. P.

Oregon, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co. will build and operate a machine shop here, the work to be done by it consisting mainly of construction and maintenance of special machinery used in the company's business. Cost of the building to be constructed is estimated at \$57,000.

Havana, Ill.—The Continental Grain Co.'s elevator and more than 80,000 bus. of soybeans, corn and oats were destroyed by fire Dec. 18, the loss estimated by William Lyons, manager, at approximately \$150,000. It is believed the fire started from sparks blown from a cob burner.

Waynesville, Ill.—The Martin Grain Co.'s elevator was threatened by fire recently, when the scale in the cupola became locked, and a blaze started from friction. The fire was extinguished with slight damage resulting. The elevator was filled to capacity with 35,000 bus. of grain.

Fithian, Ill.—Harold Izard, manager of the Fithian Grain Co., reports a heavy run of soybeans and corn this fall and with only a scanty amount of grain cars to ship it. During the entire bean delivery season the company received only nine box cars from the P. & E. I. R. R.—P. J. P.

Macon, Ill.—When a large transport truck loaded with shelled corn was stuck at the loading chutes at the Macon Grain Co.'s elevator recently, an Illinois Central local freight train hitched to the truck and pulled it out. The freight train had switched in to spot a grain car at the elevator.

Danville, Ill.—The Local Grain Co., in its five-year expansion program, is contemplating the erection of another large elevator, a modern five-story office building, another four-story operations building and a distillery and brewery on the property owned by the company. Construction will start when building material is available.

Gibson City, Ill.—Central Soya Co. has awarded contract to Macdonald Engineering Co. for construction of a Solvents Plant, including a 1,000,000-bu. elevator, a Link-Belt car unloader, new truck dump, a bean preparation building, solvents building and complete new workhouse for the existing elevator and the new elevator to be built.



Spring Valley, Ill.—The new concrete elevator of Cargill, Inc., located on the south bank of the Illinois River, began receiving grain early in December. It began loading its first barge Dec. 12, about 40,000 bus. of corn being loaded. Art Koch is in charge of the elevator. Minor work about the office and on the grounds is still under way.

Champaign, Ill.—More than 515,000 bus. of grain were handled by the DeLand Farmer's Grain Co. during the year, Mgr. Amos Weedman announced at the annual meeting of stockholders in December. In addition to a 4 per cent stock dividend, the company is returning more than \$19,000 to its patrons as a patronage refund, amounting to 4c a bushel on all grain.—P. J. P.

\* Campus, Ill.—The remodeling of our elevator, construction of an addition to our mill and installation of new equipment is near completion. When finished we will be in a position to give the farmers a service which will be of much value from a soil building standpoint as well as making improvements in the use of better farm seeds.—B. E. Hamilton Elvtr. Co., B. E. Hamilton.

Kenney, Ill.—The Kenney Elvtr. Co., Inc., has sold its grain business consisting of three elevator plants here and at Midland City and Jenkins Switch to the Agee Grain Co. who has assumed charge of the business. The Kenney Elvtr. Co. was operated by Horace B. Rowe and H. B. Rowe, Jr. The Agee Grain Co. is owned by Coy. Agee of Maroa, who until recently owned and operated an elevator business at Arthur.

Odell, Ill.—Frank Green, assistant manager of the Odell elevator of the Quaker Oats Co., has been named manager of the Valley elevator of the same company in the south part of town, formerly managed by R. D. Smilie, who recently resigned. Laverne Fogarty succeeded Mr. Green at the Odell elevator. Elmer McClurg has been manager of the Odell Quaker Oats Co.'s interests here for the past five years.

Petersburg, Ill.—The McNeil Grain Co., whose elevator was destroyed by fire recently, plans to build a fire proof structure to replace the destroyed plant. A Kansas City grain salvage concern has taken the contract to salvage the grain and feed in the elevator and bins. It is being offered local feeders at reduced prices and many truck loads have been hauled away. At the time of the fire the elevator contained 10,000 bus. of corn and 35,000 bus. of soybeans.—P. J. P.

Champaign, Ill.—Robt. J. Hendrick, sales manager of the Swift & Co. soybean oil mill at Fostoria, O., has been transferred to a similar position with the company's local plant, succeeding W. W. Froom who will become associated with the I. H. French Co., local grain brokers. Hendrick will take over his new duties Jan. 1. He has been employed by Swift & Co. for 12 years, having been associated with the company's oil mills at Des Moines, Ia., and Champaign prior to going to Fostoria. He is very well known in the feed trade in Ohio and Eastern states. He is an Ohio native, and attended school at Quincy, Mich.

Genoa, Ill.—John Swanson lost his right hand in a recent accident at the Frank Merri-man & Son elevator. The power had been shut off but the machinery was still in motion as he was working at a grinding mill. His sleeve was caught in the machinery and his hand was pulled in. He succeeded in extricating himself before his arm was pulled in also. He was rushed to a hospital where his hand was amputated.

Peoria, Ill.—Jack L. Carter, 39, a carpenter employed by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. on the new grain elevator at Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., plant, narrowly escaped death Dec. 10 when he moved too close to the machinery while repairing a conveyor belt. His trouser leg was caught and his clothing torn from his body before his cry for help brought someone to turn off the machinery. His ribs were fractured on the left side and he sustained multiple bruises on arms, legs and chest.

Paris, Ill.—The site of the Illinois Cereal Mills, where the destructive fire occurred on Sept. 10, is being cleared preparatory to rebuilding the plant. A crew has been working for some time clearing away the ruins. Rebuilding the plant is still being reviewed by the officials of the company, according to Spencer H. Werner, president of the corporation. Engineers and architects have rushed to completion sketches and technical drawings but specific plans are contingent upon a number of factors, among them the availability of building materials and specialty machinery.—P. J. P.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Fire which started shortly before midnight on Dec. 18 destroyed the Riverside grain elevator of the Orr Grain Co. Approximately 70,000 bus. of grain burned. The new elevator, which was opened late in September, was valued at \$75,000, while the grain was estimated at \$125,000. Frank Orr, Jr., owner of the elevator, said he had no insurance on the building, although the contents were covered against loss. Mr. Orr said construction on another elevator will be started as soon as the debris can be cleared away. The old Riverside elevator was destroyed by fire in July, 1945.—W. B. C.

Bristol, Ill.—H. G. Valentine of the Bristol Grain & Seed Co. stated extensive modifications being made to the buildings of the former Bristol Grain & Supply Co. are nearing completion. In addition to carrying on the regular business of the country elevator, the new company will be engaged in the farm seed business. New seed cleaning equipment has been installed and custom seed cleaning will be engaged in as a specialty. The old office in the elevator building will be maintained only as a weighing room. A portion of the lumber shed has been remodeled into an office and seed testing laboratory. Mr. Valentine is being assisted in his work by his son, George H., Jr., recently ordered to inactive duty by the Navy after four years' service.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

David A. Noyes, 79, partner in the investment house bearing his name, died Dec. 17 in his winter home at Palm Beach, Fla.

The Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corp. Dec. 12 reduced margin requirements to clearing members from 14c to 12c per bushel on wheat and from 10c to 8c on corn.

The Board of Trade observed regular Saturday hours on the days before Christmas and New Year's day. The cotton market closed at 11 a.m. and the grain market at noon.

Frederick P. Wheeler, Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., and Frank C. La Grange of La Grange & Co. New York, N. Y., are new members in the Board of Trade.

Thos. Temple Hoyne, 71, author of "Speculation, Its Sound Principles and Rules for Its Practice," who was comptroller of customs and former newspaper man, died of pneumonia Dec. 18 in Henrotin Hospital.

The Board of Trade held its annual New Years' entertainment immediately after the close of trading at noon Dec. 30., on the exchange floor. It was for members of the exchange and their families, employees, and tenants in the building.

R. E. Bell of Arcady Farms Milling Co. has been named manager of Arcady's stores division and has been elected to the company's President Club on the basis of outstanding achievement during the preceding year. Mr. Bell has been in the feed business for 18 years.

Arthur J. Pollak, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for many years, announces he is sole owner of A. C. Curry Grain & Seeds. The business continues under the same name of A. C. Curry Grain & Seeds. Mr. Pollak previously was a partner of the late John Clifford Curry, who passed away last Oct. 17.

Petitions have been filed in favor of J. O. McClintock for the office of president of the Board of Trade, and Andrew S. Messick as director. Mr. McClintock now is 2nd vice-pres. of the Board. He is connected with the Continental Grain Co. He will oppose Harry C. Schaack, three time president of the Exchange. The annual election is scheduled for Jan. 13.

Hugo Roos, 71, managing editor of Modern Miller, died Dec. 17 at the Augustana Hospital, succumbing to a heart attack. He had been connected with the publication since 1904, and in charge of the Kansas City office until 1936 when he was transferred to Chicago. Mr. Roos was an honorary member of the Ass'n of Operative Millers and served for a time as sec'y. of the organization in Kansas City. He was a member of the board of directors of Research Hospital in Kansas City. Funeral services were held Dec. 20 in Chicago.

#### INDIANA

LaFontaine, Ind.—A. B. Martin & Son are erecting a 40x80 ft. Quonset warehouse building.—A. E. L.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—Waldo Briscoe, who recently sold his elevator to Russell Brown, has accepted the management of the elevator.

Buck Creek, Ind.—Fern L. Knochel having purchased the interests of his partner. George Martin is now sole owner of the Buck Creek Elevator.

Medaryville, Ind.—W. D. and D. H. Mayhew have purchased the Medaryville Co-op. Co. and are operating the business as the Mayhew Coal & Grain Co.

Newburgh, Ind.—James Colgan, 52, who formerly had charge of the local grain elevator of Igleheart Bros., Inc., died recently in Miami Beach, Fla.—W. B. C.

Cannelton, Ind.—Perry County Mills & Elevator Co. has been incorporated by C. R. Dutsche, Lenord Ricketts, Ruth Ricketts and Elnora Wells.

Treaty (Wabash R.F.D.), Ind.—Ralph Bassett is new manager of the Wabash County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, succeeding Rollo Baer, who resigned.

Morocco, Ind.—The W. Abraham Grain, Feed & Seeds' elevator was threatened by fire recently when a blaze started from an overheated motor. The Morocco fire department quickly extinguished the flames, confining the damage to the motor.



## W. M. BELL COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1897

MILWAUKEE — CEDAR RAPIDS

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ALGONA, IA.

Branch Offices

AMES, IA.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.



Sweetser, Ind.—Martin Grain Co. recently installed a new hammer mill and motor, with new dump and drag to grinder and repainted the plant.—A. E. L.

Royal Center, Ind.—The Royal Center Elevator, H. R. Ringler, owner, has completed construction of a 20,700-bu. storage bin, 48 ft. high with 26 ft. diameter.

Veedersburg, Ind.—Lowell Dugan, long associated with a grain elevator in Veedersburg, was found dead in bed at his home recently, death being due to a heart stroke.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Lew Hill, popular Indianapolis grain commission man, is getting along well toward a recovery from a heart ailment which occurred several weeks ago. He hopes to get back to his office early in January.

Decatur, Ind.—Central Soya Co.'s 2,000,000-bu. elevator has been completed. Installations include a Link-Belt truck dump, three Randolph Grain Driers, a Kewanee Truck Dump, Macdonald Engineering Co. having had the contract.

Sullivan, Ind.—Dr. Geo. D. Scarseth, widely known agricultural speaker, was scheduled to address a wheat banquet here on Dec. 18, sponsored by the elevators of the county with W. B. Springer acting as chairman and toastmaster.—P. J. P.

Attica, Ind.—The Knowles Grain Co., which operates elevators at Mellott, Tab, and Judyville, has opened an office in the Yocum-Allen Bldg. in Attica. Under the direction of Reed L. Knowles, business for all elevators will be carried on here, as well as the brokerage of its own grain.

Walkerton, Ind.—Chas. E. Elmore, who has been manager of the New Standard Elevator Co.'s elevator at Kewanna for the past three years, recently resigned and assumed management of the B. I. Holser & Co. elevator here, succeeding Paul Pratt who resigned.

New Lisbon, Ind.—Fire starting from a defective chimney connecting an office heating stove destroyed the R. P. Kellum & Son's elevator Dec. 2. The loss was estimated at \$25,000 and included approximately 3,000 bus. of wheat, corn and oats. This was the second elevator lost by the owners within the past 6 years.

Monticello, Ind.—The elevator operated by Tumb'l-Brite, Inc., and formerly operated for years by Maynard Loughry, was destroyed by fire the night of Dec. 2, that started in the building's basement. The flames had gained considerable headway before discovered, and in spite of efforts of firemen, spread to a nearby warehouse and another building which also were destroyed. Mr. Loughry's home about 100 ft. distant from the elevator, was saved from burning by efficient work of firemen, but heat from the burning buildings broke all its windows.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its January dinner meeting and annual election of officers on Monday Jan. 13, at 7 p. m., at the Chamber of Commerce quarters. During the business period there will be the election of officers, report of the auditing committee, and a short round-table forum open for discussion of changing business conditions and topics of general interest. This meeting has been designated as "Ladies Night" and a big turn-out of wives and women business associates is expected. Thru the generosity of the Lansing Grain Co., a very special entertainment is being provided for our enjoyment. The program committee has obtained the famous Greenville (Ohio) Kiwanis Quartette. They will provide both music and entertainment. Those who have seen and heard this outstanding quartette will be looking forward to something good. So, we shall merely say—Come! And Bring your friends. The Program Committee: Phillip E. Legge, Vern Steckley and Walter B. Krueck.—Alfred E. Leif, sec'y-treas.

Garrett, Ind.—Jay DeWitt, 59, living north of here, manager of the Farm Bureau Elevator, died unexpectedly, Dec. 8, when under an anaesthetic administered preparatory to a tonsilectomy. Death was attributed to a heart attack.

Winchester, Ind.—The Central Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n met here the evening of Dec. 4th, with a splendid turkey dinner preceding the business session. About 40 grain dealers were present from the district nearby. Pres. M. A. Thomas of Union City presided.

Vincennes, Ind.—Vincennes' pioneer freight station, built shortly after the Civil War, was destroyed by fire on Dec. 17 with a loss estimated at \$30,000. Half of the building had been leased to the Arcady Farm Supplies store and \$10,000 worth of feed supplies were burned.—P. J. P.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Friendswood Feed & Grain Co., Friendswood; Frank J. Habig & Son, Indianapolis; Mayhew Coal & Grain Co., Medaryville, and Brown Grain Co., Bunker Hill, were recently enrolled as members in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

## IOWA

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. recently installed a new corn drier.

Chester, Ia.—C. Leslie has sold his feed mill to Herman Wolf of Greene who has taken over the business.

Granville, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has changed its name to The Farmers Co-operative Co.

Clarinda, Ia.—An elevator has been moved from Page Center to a site here owned by Frank J. Van Buskirk.

Sioux City, Ia. — The Farmers Union Grain Terminal contemplates construction of an elevator here.

Glenwood, Ia.—Wm. Ray, 52, retired feed and seed dealer, died recently at a Council Bluffs hospital after an illness of several months.

Manchester, Ia.—Clyde Bigham has sold his feed store to Ralph E. Rulifson of West Union, who will take possession Jan. 2. Rulifson was former agriculture teacher at Lamont. Mr. and Mrs. Bigham will move to Rice Lake, Wis.

Manly, Ia.—Claus Crandall was elected president of the Farmers Elevator Co. at the recent annual meeting. M. H. Barker was reappointed manager.—A. G. T.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—Lee Hurlbut, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., here, resigned his position after serving as manager of the elevator for the past 22 years.—A. G. T.

Baxter, Ia.—Ben and Jake Stubbe have taken over the management of the Baxter Grain & Coal Co., succeeding Paul Waddel, who resigned. They have been employed by the firm for many years.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Pocahontas Mills, Inc., is building a large dehydrating plant of which Floyd Straight will be manager. The firm will dehydrate alfalfa, grind sun-cured hay and dehydrate and grind corn on the cob. It also plans to enter the formula feed business.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator burned Dec. 14, loss estimated at \$100,000. The elevator contained 3,000 bus. of corn, 1,000 bus. of oats; three carloads of feed, two carloads of buttermilk, and equipment, fencing and roofing materials.

Owasa, Ia.—D. F. (Cy) Gummert who has lived in San Jose, Cal., for the past year after resigning as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. here, was reappointed manager Dec. 1. While in San Jose he was connected with the James Mill & Elevator Co.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros & Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Miss Ruth Lantz, who has been assistant in the office of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n for three years, has resigned to become associated with Lloyd Larson, executive sec'y of the Illinois Feed Ass'n. and the American Dehydrators Ass'n. Miss Mary Monfort of Fairfield, Ia., will succeed her in the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. office.

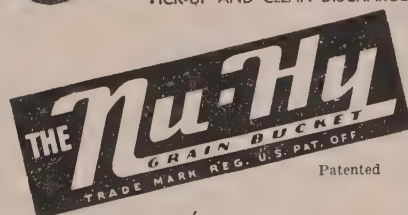
Dike, Ia.—Gross sales for the year ending Sept. 30 for the Farmers Co-op. Co. totaled \$1,202,633.13, C. M. Gregory, manager announced. The total net savings for the year were \$89,668.06, with patronage dividends returned to members in the amount of \$55,947.23. On soybeans, 32 cents per bushel were prorated to the members of the co-operative. Gross sales for the past year were almost double those the preceding year.

## BOOST your BUCKET ELEVATOR CAPACITY— without enlarging your elevator legs!



HIGH LIP FOR SMOOTH PICK-UP AND CLEAN DISCHARGE

HIGH SWEEPING SIDES



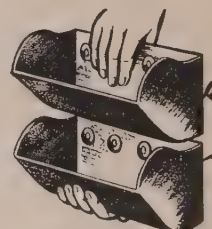
Let us ✓ check

YOUR PRESENT OPERATIONS AND GIVE YOU OUR GUARANTEED RECOMMENDATIONS.

WRITE FOR FORM NO. 76.

"Nu-Hy" Buckets have saved time and money for countless elevator operators who thought the only way to boost capacity was to rebuild or enlarge their elevator legs.

The reasons are obvious—Study the illustrations! Note that "Nu-Hy" design is such that the high sweeping sides and high lip (front) enable picking up and carrying greater loads. Then, too, "Nu-Hy's" can be spaced closer than any other bucket. The scientific contour permits smoother pick-up without "banging" into the grain. The shape of the bucket is also such as to discharge contents of bucket at the right moment . . . with no premature spillage over head pulley or to cause backlegging.



**Screw Conveyor Corporation**  
702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.  
ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. U.S. PAT. OFF.



Alden, Ia.—Henry Boyenga, manager of the Alden Farmers Elevator Co., is confined to the Ellsworth Hospital in Iowa Falls, after an operation. At last reports he was showing a good recovery.—A. G. T.

Logan, Ia.—Paul Waddle of Baxter, Ia., has been named new manager of the E. A. Milligan & Son's elevator, taking over his duties there Dec. 2. He has had 15 years experience in the grain business. A new scale with 32 ft. deck has been installed at the elevator.

Adair, Ia.—Howard Goodwin, owner of the Prescott Milling Co., Prescott, Ia., has purchased the Adair Feed Mill from John Roskamp of Cedar Falls and L. R. Calihier of Atlantic. Cecil Michelson, who has been associated with Mr. Goodwin, has assumed his new duties as manager of the local plant.

Iowa City, Ia.—The Iowa Valley Milling Co., recently organized, will build a \$50,000 plant just south of the city for drying alfalfa and making alfalfa meal. Harold R. Spencer will manage the plant. It is planned to build this spring and have the plant in operation next summer.

Davenport, Ia.—The Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., has purchased the local property of the Continental Grain Co. Chicago, that adjoins the Ralston Purina plant. The elevator has a capacity of 300,000 bus. and was acquired by Continental from the Davenport Elevator Co. in 1939.

LaPorte, Ia.—W. S. Carlson, owner and operator of the Carlson Feed Store, has sold his interests to Alvin and Kenneth Beck of Ottumwa. The transaction includes the feed business and good will, the buildings housing the equipment and storage space. Mr. Carlson will accompany his father, S. A. Carlson, to Texas, for benefit of the latter's health.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Feed Co. will move its vitamin products manufacturing operations from the mill and warehouse purchased by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. to one of its other buildings Jan. 15. The company, of which C. M. Stormes is president is retaining general offices in the Des Moines Bldg., and is making no change in administrative or sales personnel. The company also distributes calcium phosphate and other specialties for feed manufacture. A lease on a building at the Des Moines ordnance plant used for storage is being continued.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. has purchased the feed mill and warehouse of the Iowa Feed Co., possession to be given Jan. 15, 1947, Chris Miller, northwest division manager of the company announced. The feed mill was acquired in order to serve the feed trade in Iowa to better advantage, M. F. Mulroy, executive vice-pres., of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., stated. In addition to a full line of ingredients for feed dealers and manufacturers which will be carried in stock, a complete line of Occident commercial feeds and concentrates will be manufactured. Hugh Kelley, former co-owner of Kelley, Inc., of Des Moines, will become manager of the mill. Fred Harshberger nutritionist and poultry specialist, who served in that capacity for Kelley Feeds, Inc., will have charge of poultry nutrition for Russell-Miller.

Lowden, Ia.—Gerhard Kroemer has sold his feed mill and elevator to Wm. Flynn of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly of Albia, Ia., who will take possession Jan. 1. Mr. Flynn is a veteran of World War II.

Blencoe, Ia.—Patrons of the Farmers Elevator Co., will receive a patronage dividend of 25 cents per bushel, on 1946 business, according to Manager Hendricks. It will total \$17,358.43.—A. G. T.

## KANSAS

Fort Scott, Kan.—Plans are being made to install additional water mains for increased protection against fire at the Goodlander Mills plant.

Atchison, Kan.—R. G. Bullock, 72, superintendent of the Pillsbury Mills Co. here from 1922 to 1935, died Dec. 13 at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.—P. J. P.

Coldwater, Kan.—The Comanche Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. will build an elevator here, to cost approximately \$80,000. C. P. A. approval has been received.

Shady Bend, Kan.—Clay King recently purchased the Shady Bend mill and is in full charge of the business. Mr. King formerly resided in Lincoln.

Hanover, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will build a 55,000-bu. elevator here instead of the 35,000-bu. house originally planned. Construction will start as soon as materials can be obtained.

Waterville, Kan.—The arrest of Jos. F. Henderson in Mason City, Ia., recently, cleared up the Waterville elevator robbery of July 29, Henderson having admitted breaking into the elevator and stealing \$150.

Winfield, Kan.—Jack Rogers Atkins, 28, an employee of the Kellogg elevator, west of Winfield, died Dec. 10 of injuries received the previous day when he was struck in the abdomen by a falling bar.—P. J. P.

Canton, Kan.—Stanley W. Smith, 46, who was manager of the Canton Grain Co. for 20 years, retiring in 1941, died Dec. 8 at the Halstead Hospital. He had been in ill health for about five years.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Hutchinson grain men and their guests enjoyed the annual Christmas party on the Board of Trade trading floor, Pres. Chas. W. Colby of the Board of Trade, presiding.

Russell, Kan.—Spontaneous combustion in a feed storage building owned by John Carr is believed to have started a fire that destroyed the building recently together with considerable bran, shorts and baled hay.—P. J. P.

St. John, Kan.—The big elevator owned by the St. John Mills which was damaged badly by fire last June, is ready for use again, Millary Ackley, manager of the firm, said. A new high speed leg has been installed and the elevator has plenty of storage space for grain.—G. M. H.

Lawrence, Kan.—Settlement of a labor dispute between members of the American Federation of Grain Processors and the Lawrence Milling Co. was announced Dec. 11. Forty-two employees were made idle in the dispute which began Dec. 3 over a new contract. Under terms of the agreement, the new contract will run six months. The mill already had offered a wage increase of 13½c an hour to all employees with the firm less than two years and 15½c to others.—P. J. P.

Thayer, Kan.—The new building for the Duecy Grain Co., construction of which has been often delayed, is near completion.

Wathena, Kan.—Frank Foley, manager of the Farmers' Grain & Lumber Co., suffered several fractured ribs Dec. 10 when his car left the road and crashed into a creek on a highway near Horton, Kan. The accident was caused by a tire blowout.—P. J. P.

Wichita, Kan.—Bernard Megaffin, 62, senior executive at Wichita for General Mills, Inc., died unexpectedly Dec. 9, at his home. He was widely known in grain and financial circles. He had been in the grain business all his life and a resident of Wichita for over 30 years.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—A sympathy strike, which resulted in the shut-down of the local plant of the Kansas Milling Co., was settled Dec. 11 and the mill resumed operations Dec. 12. Wages were not in controversy at the local plant, the men returning to work at rates prevailing when they struck.

Linn, Kan.—The Linn Co-op. Exchange is planning construction of an elevator of 35,000 bus. capacity, and warehouse with 30-ton scale, corn sheller, incinerator. Fred Slipsager, manager of the elevator since 1910, resigned recently, effective Nov. 1. Wm. Buch succeeded him as manager.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. R. Leeds, for many years a telegraph operator for wire houses in Kansas City but who recently returned here to work in the B. C. Christopher & Co. office, suffered a fractured pelvis when he fell on the steps of the Y.M.C.A. building.

Pratt, Kan.—Plans are now being made by the Pratt Equity Exchange to build a new elevator at the Santa Fe Depot in the near future, on the present site of the old building, which will be razed. The new structure will be of concrete and will consist of six bins, with a capacity of 150,000 bus.—G. M. H.

Partridge, Kan.—Thieves broke into the office of the Co-op Equity Exchange Elevator here recently, gaining entry by boring a hole in a door and lifting the lock. Knobs were knocked off a safe and vault, and Glenn Ammerman, manager, reported \$50 was taken. The elevator also was burglarized last summer.—G. M. H.

Silver Lake, Kan.—The Jones Alfalfa Milling Co. will build an alfalfa plant here on a three-acre tract of land leased from J. E. Nadeau of St. Marys, Wayne Sawyer, manager, announced. When dehydration begins here next spring the company will have five plants in operation, one here, two at St. Marys and two at Belvue.

Pratt, Kan.—The Pratt Mills were dismantled recently and the machinery shipped to Kansas City, Mo. The six-story mill, which was equipped for a 500 bbl. capacity, was built in 1906 by a group of Pratt business men. For several years the mill flourished, and later most of the stock was sold to the Kansas Milling Company who shut down the mill.—G. M. H.

Bellefont, Kan.—An 80,000-bu. addition to the Offerle Co-operative Exchange has been started. Four large concrete tanks will be added to the elevator, each tank having room for 20,000 bus. There also will be 14 bins. Excavation work has been completed and construction is being rushed. The Johnson-Sampson Elvtr. Const. Co. has the building contract with D. L. Sampson in charge.—G. M. H.

Great Bend, Kan.—Construction of the 311,835-bu. elevator addition for the Great Bend Milling Co. will start in January, A. D. Creech, manager, reported. The contract was awarded to the Jones - Hettelsater Const. Co. The addition, which consists of 18 concrete tanks and eight interstices, will cost in excess of \$200,000 and will increase the mill's elevator capacity to 561,835 bus.—G. M. H.

# KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

## CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION



Lebanon, Kan.—The Lebanon Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator was threatened by fire shortly before noon recently when defective wiring started a blaze in a grain bin. The flames were extinguished by the fire department with little damage resulting.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Mike Bernard, 43, father of 9 children, and Lester Baugh, 52, were fined a total of \$15 in police court recently on their plea of guilty to trespassing on the Santa Fe right of way near the Grain Belt elevator. The men were sweeping wheat from the floor of an emptied box car when Chas. Hall, railroad special agent, halted them and took them to jail. Hall told the court the railroad cleans cars after unloading the wheat and salvages any grain remaining. Bernard, who had approximately 200 lbs. of wheat and Baugh 50 lbs., said the Santa Fe merely dumps the grain on the ground and countless people pick it up for chicken feed.—G. M. H.

## KENTUCKY

Cloverport, Ky.—Melvin Bennett will build a grist mill here.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Ross McKinley, Sr., 55, who had been a feed dealer for a number of years, died Dec. 10 in a Lexington, Ky., hospital.—P. J. P.

LaCenter, Ky.—Berry-Temple, Inc., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated to deal in feed, seeds and general hardware, by M. G. Temple, W. A. Berry and G. J. Berry.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Chas. C. Schutten, 78, formerly an extensive rice merchant, died here recently.—P. J. P.

New Orleans, La.—J. Mitchell Jenkins will retire Jan. 1 as superintendent at the rice experiment station operated jointly by the U. S. department of agriculture and the Louisiana State University Extension Service. For 37 years he has been a vital factor in work at the station, the past 28 as superintendent. Rufus K. Walker, an agronomy specialist there since 1942, will succeed him.—P. J. P.

## MICHIGAN

Howell, Mich.—Two youths broke into the Howell Co-op. Elevator's office recently, but were frightened away by the night watchman before they had succeeded in their attempt to force open the safe.

Detroit, Mich.—Chas. M. Carran, 89, who before his retirement was a partner in the Caughey & Carran Grain & Feed Co., died Dec. 5, at his home here. He had been active in grain and feed business for many years.

Olivet, Mich.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co., Jack Stroo manager, has opened an office in the business section of the town, where all kinds of grain and feed sold at the elevator will be on hand. Mrs. Flossie Taylor will be in charge of the office.

Harbor Springs, Mich.—The local branch of the Hankey Milling Co. has been purchased from L. W. Hankey, Petoskey, by Don Moore. The new firm will be known as the Don J. Moore Co. and will continue to deal in fuels, feeds and accessory lines.

## MINNESOTA

Worthington, Minn.—More than 50,000 bus. of grain, valued at \$200,000, burned when fire destroyed the St. John & Son elevator Dec. 30.

Wabasha, Minn.—August Burrichter sold his feed store to John Danchwart, ex-service man, who will operate the business.

Bloomington, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Ass'n. has purchased the L. G. Campbell feed mill and equipment, possession to be given Jan. 2.

Tyler, Minn.—Harold Miller recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator to accept a position with the Farmers Shipping Ass'n.

Anoka, Minn.—The Anoka Grain & Feed Co. has been sold by D. H. McHugh to E. F. Peterson, an experienced grain man of the community.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Leslie Johnson has purchased the Foxbilt Feed Store from W. A. Ristow and will continue the business in its present location.

Beaver Creek, Minn.—A. W. Tiahrt is new manager of the Beaver Creek Co-op. Elvtr. Co. He formerly was manager of the Co-op. elevator at Marion, S. D.

Kelliher, Minn.—Waldo Bros. held the official opening of their feed store Dec. 14. The store had been grinding feed for several days prior to the opening day.

Duluth, Minn.—The annual election of the Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n will be held Jan. 7, to elect two directors to serve for term of three years each. Directors whose terms are expiring are W. R. McCarthy, H. B. Stoker.—F. G. C.

Belview, Minn.—Louis C. Gryting has resigned as manager of the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator, after many years, and will devote his time to his machine business. Wayne Brown, who has been assistant manager for a number of years, has succeeded him as manager.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator, Inc., has its new plant in full operation after opening for the 1946 season on a temporary basis, Mgr. A. B. Tabert announced. The new plant replaces the one that burned Aug. 19, 1945. The new elevator has a 70,000-bu. storage capacity.

Preston, Minn.—Edw. O. Steinkopf, formerly of Mankato where he was employed by the Mankato Soya Products Co. until he accepted a position with the Hubbard Milling Co. last September, has been named manager of the latter company's local soya plant, succeeding B. P. Mahowald.

Preston, Minn.—H. R. Spies now is engaged in the feed manufacturing business here. The plant produces a poultry concentrate, pig supplement, and mills and manufactures chick mash, egg mash, turkey meal, dairy feeds, scratch grains, etc., as well as does custom grinding and mixing.

Jasper, Minn.—Phalen & Halverson Grain & Feed Co. is the new name of the former E. A. Brown Co., Inc., elevator. The Brown company leased the elevator to Joseph Phalen and Earl Halverson who took possession Nov. 6. T. T. Haugen, manager for the past 15 years, remains in charge temporarily before retiring.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Thos. H. (Ted) Welch, for 25 years associated with the Kellogg Commission Co., died Dec. 13 at Northwestern Hospital.

The fire loss incurred in the Union Terminal Elevator fire (Cargill, Inc. owned elevator) is set at \$2,300,000—A. M. M.

Henry S. Bowers, New York, senior partner of Goldman, Sachs Co., resigned recently from the board of directors of Cream of Wheat Corp. of which he had been a member since 1929. Elected to fill the vacancy was James C. Hemphill, Chicago partner of Goldman, Sachs Co.—P. J. P.

Fred B. Stubbs, divisional sales manager for the International Milling Co., retired Jan. 1. He had been connected with the organization since 1910, starting in the sales department of the mill at New Prague, Minn. Associates in the International organization tendered Mr. Stubbs a dinner at the Leamington Hotel Dec. 17 and presented him with a world-wide portable radio.

Members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, their families, employees and friends, will participate in a week-end ceremony in the Exchange Room immediately following the close of the market at 12:00 noon, Dec. 31. The Pillsbury Band will play a musical farewell to the passing year, of deeper significance than ever this year because it also marks the requiem of the Chamber's present name, and a salute to the new name, Minneapolis Grain Exchange. Radio station WCCO will make a complete record of the half-hour program, to be broadcast later in the day over its facilities. Among the distinguished guests who will participate in the ceremonies will be Governor-Elect Luther Youngdahl, Mayor Hubert Humphrey and Emmett Salisbury, pres. of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Ass'n, which will fall heir to the Chamber's name. Trading sessions of the Exchange will close at 12:00 noon on Dec. 24 as well as on Dec. 31.

# GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers  
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems

## No. 40 What are booklice?

Tiny grayish or yellowish-white louselike insects, also called *psocids*. Although found in grain and flour and in many other organic materials, they are called *booklice* because they are occasionally found infesting books. They are about 1/25 of an inch long—considerably larger than grain mites. Although they are harmless, *booklice* sometimes infest grain in large numbers.



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY  
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



The 50-yr.-old wood 3,000,000-bu. Union Elevator, owned by the Froedtert Grain & Malt-ing Co., burned at an early hour Dec. 19, estimated loss over \$1,000,000. The house contained 1,700,000 bus. of malting barley. Box cars and nearby buildings were saved by firemen. Adjacent concrete tanks containing 1,500,000 bus. of barley were not burned, but extent of damage by heat to the grain is not known, officials of the company stated. The fire was believed to have started from grain which became overheated when it clogged in a chute. Firemen had to lay hose for about a mile to obtain water. They were handicapped by the 9 degrees above zero temperature. Kurtis R. Froedtert, company president, stated production at the company's plants at Milwaukee, Wis., Detroit, Mich., and Winona, Minn., will not be affected by the fire, the company having obtained commitments to replace all grain lost in the fire. Plans are under way, he stated, to replace the burned structure with modern, fire resistant storage facilities. Losses were covered by insurance.

## MISSOURI

Clyde, Mo.—Robert W. Graham, 83, who had been in the grain business here for many years, died Dec. 10 in a hospital at Maryville, Mo.—P. J. P.

Polo, Mo.—Harold Michael began his duties as new manager of the Polo Elevator Co. Dec. 16. He succeeds Vester Arnote who resigned after 12 years of service.—P. J. P.

Farmington, Mo.—Henry Giessing, 86, veteran miller, died unexpectedly Dec. 11. He built the Giessing Mill here jointly with his two brothers, Peter and D. F. in 1897. The mill is now operated by his son, Melvin, and nephew, Vernon-Giessing.—P. J. P.

Webb City, Mo.—John Wesley Boyd, 89, retired Jasper County, Mo., miller, died unexpectedly Dec. 8 at his home. In 1901 Boyd founded the Morrow & Boyd Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was associated with the Boyd & Gunning Milling Co. for four years and in 1907 founded the Boyd Grain Co., Joplin, and was there until he retired in 1935.—E. W. F.

## SCALE TICKETS

FOR EVERY TYPE OF SCALE  
HOWE-FAIRBANKS-WINSLOW

- CARBONIZED TICKETS
- SPIRAL SCALE BOOKS
- PRINTOMATIC TICKETS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES

**DOUGLAS L. MAINS CO.**  
QUINCY, ILLINOIS

IF BUYING OR SELLING

**MILO ★ KAFIR**  
**WHEAT - CORN**  
**OATS - BARLEY**  
**FIELD SEEDS**

Specializing in Milo and Kafir

PHONE—WIRE—WRITE

**TRANSIT**  
GRAIN COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

Raymond Rust has been appointed sales manager of the Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, with whom he had been associated for 10 years.

John Stark has been appointed a member of the business conduct com'te of the Kansas City Board of Trade to succeed H. C. Gamage, whose term expired.

The North Kansas City mill of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. is installing machinery to increase its daily grind of flour by approximately 40 per cent.—P. J. P.

C. A. House, head of the merchandising department of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., started Dec. 14 on his first vacation in 20 years and with Mrs. House has gone to Oregon to visit relatives.—P. J. P.

The directors of the Board of Trade have named John Stark, pres. of the Mid-Continent Grain Co., to the business conduct committee, succeeding Harry C. Gamage, vice-pres. of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co.—P. J. P.

The directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade have reversed a previous decision to withdraw from the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., and are taking steps to renew their membership.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade Clearing House, three to be elected, will be chosen from the following: F. W. Bartlett, Jr., D. C. Bishop, R. P. Harbord, E. E. Klecan, M. W. McGreevy, John Stark, R. E. Swenson, F. A. Theis. The election will be held Jan. 7.

Henry H. Cate, president of Flour Mills of America, Inc., continues to increase his holdings in the company, reporting additional purchases of 9,825 shares bringing his total to 77,746 shares. Jake L. Hammon, second largest holder of stock, has acquired 3,000 shares, increasing his total to 67,721. W. H. Thompson, vice-pres., has bought 900 shares, bringing his total to 2,500.—P. J. P.

R. H. Sturtevant, present first vice-pres. and O. T. Cook were named by the nominating committee as candidates for president of the Board of Trade for 1947. B. J. O'Dowd automatically succeeds to the first vice-presidency and his successor for second vice-pres. will lie between E. F. Merrill and Warren E. Root. Candidates for directors, six to be elected, are: R. J. Anderson, Hearne Christopher, P. G. Hale, G. F. Hiltz, G. A. Johnson, J. F. Leahy, Edmund Marshall, W. M. Neil, T. A. O'Sullivan, H. J. Smith, E. G. Wallingford and W. B. Young. The arbitration committee of five will be chosen from the following nominees: John Blowers, L. J. Byrne, Jr., S. G. Cronin, C. J. Gundelfinger, K. S. Hart, H. K. Hursley, R. C. O'Brien, J. B. Ronan, H. G. Stevenson, Dewey E. Walter. The election will be held Jan. 7.

## ST. LOUIS LETTER

Ashby Miller, 80, former assistant treasurer of General Mills and former manager of its St. Louis office, died Dec. 10 at Memorial Hospital in Winchester, Va. He had been in the grain business all his life.—P. J. P.

## KILN DRIED

**WHITE & YELLOW CORN**

**QUALITY OATS**

**CAR OR TRUCK LOTS**

**CHARLES W. REEVES GRAIN CO.**

Milford, Illinois

Elevators, Stockland, Ill.; Freeland Park, Ind.

PHONE MILFORD 13

We Operate Our Own Transport Trucks.

The Schwarz Grain Co is liquidating Jan. 1, due to the death of Oliver H. Schwarz Oct. 4.

Henry H. Cate, pres. and general manager of Flour Mills of America, Inc., stated the firm is ready to add 1,000,000 bus. grain storage to its local plant, only awaiting approval of C. P. A. to begin action.—P. J. P.

Ralph E. Smith, general manager of the cereal department of the Ralston Purina Co.; J. D. Sykes, director of public relations, and F. W. Huntington, director of the company's personnel administration, have been elected as vice-presidents of the company.

H. R. Diercks, manager of the St. Louis office of Cargill, Inc., has been nominated for president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for 1947. The annual election will take place Jan. 8 but nomination is equivalent to election as there is no opposition ticket. Other nominations include H. E. Halliday, C. H. Williamson & Co., 1st vice-pres.; E. A. Cayce, vice-pres. of Ralston Purina Co., 2nd vice-pres. Chosen as directors for two-year terms were D. W. Livingston and H. H. Vogel.

## NEBRASKA

Stanton, Neb.—The Greenslit Lumber Co. has installed a new corn drier.

Superior, Neb. — The Nebraska-Kansas Mills has changed its name to the Superior Milling Co.

Burwell, Neb.—The Burwell Grain & Feed Co.'s new office building is nearing completion.

Gordon, Neb. — The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is building a cupola to its new steam grain rolling plant.

Raymond, Neb.—Cassius M. Mulvane, 86, a retired miller who at one time operated the first mill near here, died Dec. 2.

Fullerton, Neb.—A new truck scale with 10x 45 ft. deck is being installed at the Union Co-op. Elevator, E. E. Agnes, manager, announced.

Omaha, Neb.—Frank Sorenson, general manager of the Kellogg Co.'s local plant, was injured Dec. 5 in an automobile collision in which he suffered a brain concussion.

Laurel, Neb.—A. B. Cederquist, Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. operator, lost three fingers from his right hand recently while assembling and setting a new electric planer he had purchased a few days before.

Osceola, Neb.—The Smith Grain Co. has been incorporated, to buy and sell grain, seed, feed and grain products; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, Everette W. Smith, K. A. Cornish and Carl R. H. Johnson.

Beatrice, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative has been incorporated, listing capital of \$50,000. The directors are Willie Oltman, Louie C. Wiebe, Orville Stevens, William Woenke, Dwight Dell, William Clifford and C. P. Reimer.—P. J. P.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Jay I. Hunley is in complete management of the Farmers Elevator, Ray R. Eddy, who has been assistant, now giving his entire attention to affairs of the Farmers Food Market and the Farmers Produce House.

Council Bluffs, Neb.—The Omaha Elevator Co. expects to have installation of its new electric car dump at its local elevator completed by early February. The dump will have a capacity of unloading of eight large cars per hour.

Gering, Neb.—The grain and feed business formerly under the name of J. R. Jirton Twin Cities Division, Jirton & Warden and Blue J Feeds will be incorporated under the name of Blue J Feeds, Inc., effective Jan. 2, 1947. The same owners will control the stock and all obligations under the former company will be accepted by the corporation.—F. R. Warden, vice pres.



Unadilla, Neb.—Lewis Callaway has succeeded Glen White as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator. He will take over his new duties Jan. 1.

Hordville, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator did business amounting to \$750,000 this year, Clarence O. Rodine, manager, reported. The elevator paid four per cent interest to stockholders and declared a three per cent patronage dividend. Mr. Rodine said one-third of the net profits will be added to the expansion fund for a new elevator.

Stapleton, Neb.—The Stapleton Elevator recently was remodeled, renovated and improved. A new concrete foundation was built, and a 3,000-bu. annex was added, increasing storage capacity to 9,000 bus. The entire plant was given a sheet aluminum covering. An adjoining 14x32 ft. feed storage room was rebuilt and two modern storage buildings, one 20x40 and the other 20x60 ft., have been constructed to care for expanding needs. The old driveways were widened and new ones built.

Omaha, Neb.—Jas. Trimble, 62, of the Bell-Trimble Grain Co., died unexpectedly Dec. 22, at a local hospital. Mr. Trimble had been active in business up to the time of his death and his passing came as a shock to the grain trade here. He started in the grain business in Omaha 31 years ago, first associated with the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. He left that company in 1928 to form the Bell-Trimble Grain Co. with Frank C. Bell, and specialized in cash grain operations. The Bell-Trimble Co. will continue in business under the co-management of Mr. Bell and Ray Sage.

## NEW ENGLAND

Rochester, N. H.—Chester D. Jefferson, proprietor of the Jefferson Grain & Supply Co. on Summer St., was elected to represent Ward 5 in the city council recently.

Framingham, Mass.—The Cutler Grain Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$100,000. The elevator contained about 400 tons of grain.

Northfield, Vt.—Max C. Green and Geo. O. Boyles, both of Montpelier, have purchased the S. R. White business here. It will be known as the S. R. White Co., and will deal in feeds, grain, cement and building materials.

Ogdensburg, Vt.—The Crisis Com'ite sponsoring the proposed co-operative ownership and operation of the bankrupt Rutland Railroad, as a part of its program proposes to construct a feed mill here, adjoining the Rutland's 500,000-bu. grain elevator. The mill would cost around \$1,000,000 and would be owned by the Farmers Union Federation of Co-ops.

## NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Roberts Feed Co. of Texico is building an elevator and office and installing a new scale with 45 ft. deck. The Star Equipment Co. has the contract.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Dold Feed Co., Inc., has been incorporated here with capital of \$50,000. Incorporators are George H. Gfroerer and Mary E. Gfroerer of Kenmore, and Henry Gfroerer of Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Because of lack of business and the declining commercial traffic on the State Barge Canal, the McLain Marine Corp., 87-year-old barge shipping line, will close its Buffalo office in the Dun Bldg. Dec. 31. Arthur C. Hartke, vice-pres. and local manager, has resigned, and will devote his interests to A. C. Hartke & Co., Buffalo marine-supply concern of which he is president. McLain Marine is the last barge owner to maintain offices locally.—G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Three hundred grain merchants and office workers assembled on the Corn Exchange floor Dec. 14 for the annual Christmas party. The schedule included cocktails, dinner and dancing. Gerry Durant of the Continental Elevator was chairman of the com'ite in charge.

New York, N. Y.—Fred B. Ris, who for the past 40 years has been connected with the feed department of the Corn Products Sales Co., is retiring Dec. 31. For the past several years he has had charge of feed sales in the west and south and prior to that he was active in the Buffalo territory.

Olean, N. Y.—Harry G. Lampman, Jr., who has been general sales manager of Dailey Mills, Inc. for the past seven years, has resigned and accepted the position as general sales and promotion manager for the Blatz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee. During his association with Dailey Mills, Inc., the company built one of the most modern feed mills in the east here.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Richard T. O'Brien, who served as captain in the Army's Transportation Corps during the war and has been general manager of the Grain Handling Co., Inc., in Buffalo, has been appointed manager of elevators for Superior Grain Corporation; and Stanley A. Tirrell, who has been employed by the latter company for the past year since his release from military service as a major in the Army Air Forces, has been appointed sec'y.—G. E. T.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Williston, N. D.—Chas. Andrew Johnson, 63, manager of the Farmers Elevator since 1925, died Dec. 12.

Coulee, N. D.—R. M. Harris, 50, grain buyer, died in a hospital at Great Falls, Mont. after a five days' illness.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal contemplates construction of an elevator here, plans tentatively announced for 1947 building.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Chas. W. Ross, 65, former chairman of the board of managers of the North Dakota State Mill & Elevator, died recently at Aurora, Ill.—A. M. M.

## OHIO

Delphos, O.—Al Garman, 68, who recently retired from the grain business died Dec. 6.

Clyde, O.—Wayne Voltz of Sandusky has purchased the Kasco Feed Store from L. R. Fultz and is operating the business.

Cleveland, O.—Sales of the Glidden Co. for the year ended Oct. 31 reached a record high of \$123,000,000, a gain of about 10 per cent over the preceding year, Adrian D. Joyce, president, announced.

Wapakoneta, O.—Robert Fry, 27, was seriously injured when he fell thru a hole in a floor at the Farmers Grain Co.'s new building on which he was working. He was employed by the Felts Const. Co.

Bowersville O.—The New Era Grain Co. which is being dissolved, recently sold its elevator, machinery and tract of ground on which the building is located to D. F. Seaman, near Bowersville.

Toledo, O.—Caucus for the nominations of officers, directors, and members of the arbitration and appeals committees of the Toledo Board of Trade will be held on the Exchange, Dec. 30. Election will be held Jan. 6.

Toledo, O.—V. A. Shiple, Toledo grain chemist whose research has improved the quality of soft wheats, has retired as chief chemist of the National Milling Co. Mr. Shiple was a chemist with the company for 26 years. Joseph Zvanevec, Cheney, Wash., has succeeded him.

Ottawa, O.—The Odenweller Milling Co. is making extensive remodeling and improvements thruout its plant, Arnold Odenweller, local manager, stated. A new electric hoist has been installed, a larger electric motor placed in the feed grinder and a new corn sheller is being installed.

Columbus, O.—The executive committee of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n invited Governor-elect Thomas J. Herbert, Senator Robert A. Taft, Senator-elect John W. Bricker and all Ohio representatives to the Eightieth Congress to meet with the Committee Dec. 27, at 6:00 p. m. in the Deshler-Wallick Hotel.—C. V. Thomas, sec'y.



Northern Supply Co.,  
Amery, Wis.

## Large or Small

The same IBBERSON efficiency goes into the building of Feed Mills, Elevators, etc., whether the job is large or small.

Consult us without obligation and in confidence.  
Write for our FREE book.

**T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY**

Engineers and Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.



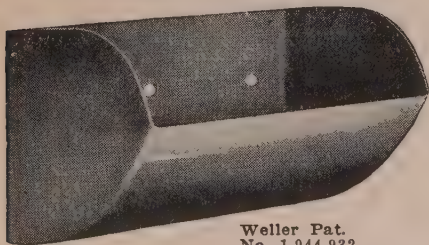
Cleveland, O.—Herman Schmitt, 70, died of a heart attack Dec. 14. He was for many years in the grain business here, first in the Nickel Plate Elevator Co. owned by his father, later as a grain broker, and finally as owner of the Gates Elevator Co. This company he operated until shortly before World War I when he merged it with the Cleveland Builders Supply Co., of which he became sec'y-treas., and later general manager, later retiring to enter the builders supply business.

Fostoria, O.—Norris F. Krueger of Chicago on Jan. 1 will become associated with the sales department of the local soybean mill of Swift & Co., succeeding Robt. J. Hendrick, sales manager, who has been transferred to the company's plant at Champaign, Ill. Mr. Krueger, a native of Riverside, Ill., started with Swift & Co. following his graduation from DePauw University. After three years of service with the Army Air Forces he was assigned to the oil mill department in the general office in Chicago.

Pleasant Corners, O.—The J. I. Gates Milling Co., flour and feed broker, manufacturer and distributor, has purchased a local grain elevator and will take possession Jan. 2. The new addition will be known as Pleasant Corner Grain & Feed Co., and will engage in buying grain direct from farmers, do custom grinding and mixing and handle lines of vitamized feeds, wire fencing, hardware, fertilizer, paints and coal. J. I. Gates president of the company, said the company will offer pick-up and delivery truck service for its customers.

## MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED PLANTS

**R. R. HOWELL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Weller Pat.  
No. 1,944,932

### KNOW WHAT ELEVATOR OPERATORS ARE TELLING US?

They say that the Calumet Cup is the only elevator bucket they've ever used that eliminates backlegging. And many of these men are old-timers who know their buckets. So don't be deluded by the idea that backlegging is a grin and bear it proposition. It's not. Send for capacity data sheet and literature describing the

**CALUMET** SUPER CAPACITY ELEVATOR **CUP**

**B. I. WELLER CO.**

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, Ill.

Delphos, O.—A canvas cuff used to prevent concrete from freezing while drying 70 ft. in the air at the Equity Elvtr. Co.'s new structure caught fire recently from one of the coke fire pots on the scaffolding the workmen have to keep warm. Firemen used chemicals to extinguish the blaze.

## OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville, Okla.—John L. Lotz, 68, retired grain and feed dealer, died Dec. 17 following a three weeks' illness.

Oklahoma City, Okla. — Superior Feed Mills is planning to construct an addition that will double the capacity of its plant to 600 tons of mixed feed daily, B. D. Eddie, vice-pres. and general manager announced. New machinery will be installed and stream-lined labor saving devices will be employed thruout the plant.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Heppner, Ore.—A grain elevator and 12,000 bus. of wheat on the Edward Rice farm burned recently.—F. K. H.

Skamokawa, Wash.—Fire destroyed the Campbell Feed Co. store Dec. 22, with estimated loss of \$50,000.—F. K. H.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Gregory, S. D.—Fred H. Von Seggern, 69, a partner in Von Seggern Bros. elevator business, died recently.

Sturgis, S. D.—The McMahon Co. has built an all steel Quonset building, 24x48 ft., to be used for a warehouse. A connecting track to the elevator proper will be installed later.

## SOUTHEAST

Gragg, N. C.—Chas. I. Carter has sold the Amco Feed Store to Rex M. Hayes of Alexander.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Kitchens Feed Store was robbed of \$500 recently. Burglars used a heavy charge of explosive to wreck the safe.—L. D. B.

Dover, Del.—The Plowmobile Corp. of America has applied for a charter, and will deal in grain and other products. The capital will be 25,000 shares of n.p.v.—P. J. P.

Atlanta, Ga.—Croswell Smith, a son of Edward E. Smith of Edward E. Smith & Co., brokerage firm, now is operating a brokerage business of his own here.

Charleston, W. Va.—Geo. W. Jenkins, 59, died unexpectedly Dec. 8 a few hours after being taken ill at his place of business, Jenkins Feed Store, and had gone to the hospital for a checkup.

Hawkinsville, Ga.—J. A. McAllister in the near future will begin operation of the Pulaski Milling plant and will process all kinds of poultry feeds and stock feeds, including hog and cow feeds. McAllister served as production manager for the Alfocorn Milling Co. before locating here.—P. J. P.

## EXPELLER REPAIRS

New Stellite Barrel Bars  
Worn parts hard-faced

Dependable Service

**BOWMAN**

WELDING & METAL WORKS

Decatur 7, Illinois

Darlington, S. C. — Bonnoit's Feed & Seed, Inc., has filed articles of incorporation; authorized capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators R. Raymond Bonnoit and Mrs. Betty Bonnoit.—L. D. B.

Columbia, S. C.—The Bradshaw-Weathers Motor Lines, whose principal place of business will be in Columbia, has applied for a charter; among other things it will deal in hay, grain, livestock feed and farm equipment. The company will have a capitalization of \$30,000. Sam H. Weathers and G. E. Bradshaw are incorporators.—P. J. P.

## TENNESSEE

Fayette, Tenn.—The Tennessee Valley Feed Mills, Inc., has been granted a charter to buy, sell and mill feeds.

Union City, Tenn.—Oscar Beckham, 66, who began work as a miller for the Dahnke-Walker Mill 45 years ago, died Dec. 10 at the Union City Clinic, after an illness of several weeks. When the Dahnke-Walker firm went out of business Mr. Beckham became miller at the Nailing Mill and was employed there at the time of his death.—P. J. P.

## TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—Ben M. Ferguson has assumed the duties of his father, the late T. E. Ferguson, in the Brackett Grain Co.

Frisco, Tex.—R. E. Griffin, formerly engaged in the grain business here, was indicted recently by the Federal Grand Jury on 12 counts of theft covering 60,500 bus. of wheat of C.C.C., which was stored in a local elevator.

Cuero, Tex.—The office, gin and main building of the Buchel Milling Co., Inc., has been purchased by three ex-service men, A. W. Schaffner, Leon T. Kruse and P. G. Schaffner. They are operating the new business as the Farmers Supply Co. They plan to repair and remodel the property.

Sherman, Tex.—A farm products dehydration plant, which will primarily process alfalfa as a mixture for commercial livestock feed, will be constructed here soon after Jan. 1 at a cost of about \$40,000, J. A. Alexander, local business man, announced. The plant will employ 40 men from eight to ten months each year.—H. N.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The following new members were enrolled recently in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: C. F. Hill Grain Co., Bartlett; Denison Peanut Co., Denison; Erwin Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth; Industrias Gonzales, S. A., Monterrey, N. L. Mexico; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, Ont.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Houston, Tex.—The Southern Rice Sales Co. of New York, N. Y., has incorporated under the name of River Brand Rice Mills, Inc., and with it has become affiliated a group of southern rice mills, organized for better distribution of their products. Mills included are Pfeffer Rice Milling Co., Houston; Champion Rice Mill, Eunice, La.; Jonesboro Rice Mill owned by J. T. White, Jonesboro, Ark. Headquarters will be here. Officers of the new corporation are, Julius R. Ross, New York, pres.; M. E. Maule, Houston, vice-pres.; Vincent Armstrong, New York, treas.—J. H. G.

Hitchland, Tex.—H. J. Dondlinger, manager of the 135,000-bu. elevator of the Hitch Grain Co., has taken steps to provide a landing strip just east of the elevators, for use of the many flying farmers in that area. Now the big wheat ranchers fly in to inquire about the price of wheat, sell the grain if the market suits them. Three farmers came in one afternoon, Dondlinger said, to sell their wheat. Almost every rancher in that region owns a small plane with which to cover quickly the great distances. Hitchland, a siding on the Rock Island's Liberal-Amarillo branch, is 21 miles from the nearest town of any size.—G. M. H.



Sinton, Tex.—The Sinton Grain & Elevator Co. has begun operation of a new 72-ft. grain elevator which has a storage capacity of 15 cars of grain and is capable of drying 60,000 lbs. an hour. The elevator is of steel and concrete construction and is virtually fireproof with all the hazards normally associated with grain elevators reduced to a minimum. The custom drying service makes it possible for farmers to have the moisture content of their grain reduced. The grain is moved to the top of the elevator tower and then sifted downward through blasts of hot air. The drier reduces the moisture content of the grain to below 14 per cent, and a cooling process is employed to reduce the heat of the grain before it is conveyed into storage bins or freight cars for shipment. Natural gas is used for fuel in the drying process, and it burns about 1,800 cubic feet of gas an hour. The elevator has two bins for dry grain and one for wet grain. The foundation has been laid for another bin to be erected when needed. The company is operated by W. T. West, G. R. Beard, and C. W. Hitt. They are considering plans for opening a feed and seed store in conjunction with the elevator.—H. N.

## WISCONSIN

Sparta, Wis.—The Humphrey Mill has been sold by Frank Humphrey to Donald Strait.

Tigerton, Wis.—Oscar Moesch and Sparky Hoelt are building a feed and farm warehouse.

Dousman, Wis.—Clarence Knuteson, Mukwonago, Wis., has purchased a half interest in the Dousman Elevator Co. from Fred Southcott.

Racine, Wis.—Harold W. Holm, general manager of Asdahl & Nelson, Inc., feed and flour firm, has been elected president of the Racine Ass'n of Commerce.

Menomonie, Wis.—E. Oliver Wright has opened a feed, grain and flour business under the name of E. Oliver Wright, Inc. Mr. Wright has been active in the milling industry here for 40 years.

Plymouth, Wis.—The Crystal Springs Feed Co. has been organized; 100 shares n.p.v.; to buy and sell any and all food and feed to be used by animals. Morris Segel, Laureen Leough and Albert A. Mayer are the incorporators.

Palmyra, Wis.—The Farmers Milling & Elevator Co., Inc., has been organized, to deal in feed, seeds, grain, fuel and farm equipment; 350 shares p. v. \$100; W. F. Sinn, Leslie A. Peckham, Harrison L. Cady, incorporators.

Athens, Wis.—The retail feed mill and store owned and operated by R. L. Berres has been purchased by James Archambo, Abbotsford, and Emil Stasek, Marshfield. Mr. Archambo, who formerly was sales representative for the Northwest Distributing Co., at Colby, will be in charge of the plant.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has changed its name to Milwaukee Grain Exchange, effective Dec. 21.—Jas. G. O'Brien, sec'y.

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., declared a dividend of 12.5 a share on the common capital stock and 55c a share on cumulative preferred stock, both payable Jan. 31, 1947, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 15.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The \$3,000,000 malting plant and grain elevator of Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., is nearing completion. It will increase the company's malting capacity by one-third, Kurtis R. Froedtert, president and chairman of the board, announced. "We are considering building still another plant of like capacity in the near future" he stated.

Robt. H. Schneider, sec'y and sales manager of the H. P. Schmidt Milling Co., Oshkosh, has succeeded his father, the late Edw. M. Schneider, as a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. Other members recently elected are Chas. I. Steinbrecher, Northwestern Railroad, who formerly operated a business at Maribel, Wis., and Wm. A. Luy, associated with Paetow Co., grain and feed jobbers.—P. J. P.

## WYOMING

Laramie Wyo.—Grain dealers from Colorado, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming met here Dec. 14 in the first annual two-day meeting of the Wyoming Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. The convention was held on the University of Wyoming campus. An excellent program of informative talks interspersed with enjoyable entertainment was provided for the occasion.

SURPLUS potatoes in the Red River Valley are being sold by the Government for 20 cents per 100 pounds, affording cheap livestock feed.—A.M.M.

## Federal Commission Reports on Board of Trade

Complying with the request by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma the Federal Trade Commission has made a report on major grain market operations during 1946, with a view to legislation tightening bureaucratic control of the grain exchanges.

Back in 1937 the Commission made a report on "Agricultural Income" devoting 50 pages to "Effect of Grain Marketing Practices on Agricultural Income" in which trading on the grain exchanges was analyzed. Much of the current report consists of a rehash of the 1937 report. In the present report the Commission states:

In accounting for acts either of omission or commission, it is to be recognized that the individual members of exchange managements who govern the market place and determine both the terms of contracts and times when they may be traded are not wholly disinterested agents in the management of the market place.

The experiences of the first six months of 1946 would seem to indicate that present regulation might be materially strengthened and made more effective if it included power not now provided to advise respecting and regulate exchange policies and acts at the management level, if and when exchange managements deviate from economically sound and equitable policies and practices.

Such exercise of regulatory power would be preventive rather than punitive.

The nature and scope of both the United States warehouse act and the commodity exchange act should be so amplified and co-ordinated, or even combined, as to make effective the type and scope of regulation over futures trading contemplated by Congress in enacting the commodity exchange act.

This suggestion applies particularly with respect to warehouses regular for delivery of commodities on futures contracts covered by the commodities exchange act.

It would seem that the Congress may wish to give consideration to setting up regulatory organization and procedure for commodity exchanges similar to that now provided for securities exchanges insofar as measures now provided for the latter are applicable.

Neither the integrity of contracts nor the responsibilities of contracting parties were preserved by the Chicago Board of Trade.

By contrast, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce deliberately chose to maintain the validity of its contracts so far as possible and to insist that its traders, both speculators and hedgers, co-operate and participate in mutual

## Resist Government Control of Industry

Speaking before the mid-west section of the American Economic and Business Council at Kansas City, Mo., recently, Leverett S. Lyon, representing the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, said:

"The rigors of a free market drive businessmen, farmers and other groups to seek ways to protect themselves with minor or major monopoly arrangements. It is then that some begin to argue for subsidies, and for the maintenance of prices as they were at some earlier period. This is a natural protective instinct but it is not in the direction of the business system which has become the outstanding institution in the American way of life.

"To profit from our experiences of the last 15 years, we should remember the failure of our attempts in the '30's to restore prosperity by a combination of government administration and collective business administration of the economy. We should remember the failure of the economic machine to get going while widespread government control continued after World War II."

settlements whereby the interest of both parties would be safeguarded so far as equitably possible under the circumstances over which neither the traders nor the chamber of commerce had control.

THE CHICAGO BOARD ACTIONS included closing out May futures contracts at prevailing ceilings on May 26, reversing itself on May 31 by ordering the reopening of trading in all old futures of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley outstanding on June 1 at prices not in excess of the new (May 13) ceiling prices and again closing all trading on June 13.

The effect of the final action was to definitely place upon all open short interest the entire financial burden of the May 13 price increase, but to free them of financial responsibility for any price increase that might occur after June 30, on which date it was anticipated ceiling price controls would terminate.

## EFFECT ON CONTRACTING PARTIES

—The net saving to shorts after the final June 13 action is estimated at \$3,668,172 on the basis of prices prevailing in Chicago, and \$5,533,320 based on Winnipeg prices.

The actual saving to shorts from closing out May wheat on March 26 and liquidating trades in other futures at old ceilings was placed at \$2,914,330, which, added to the estimated saving after the June 13 closeout, totaled \$10,483,622 on the Chicago basis, and \$12,348,770 on the Winnipeg basis.

The net saving to shorts is \$6,815,450. These figures represent the financial responsibility assumed in May defaults, open trading, and "premature closeouts" at new ceilings through June 13.

The value of long hedges was destroyed altogether by the actions of the board.

The board lulled professional speculators into a feeling of confidence that they need give little or no consideration to whether they could obtain grain for delivery on their open short positions in which they were very largely frozen by the thinness and oneness of the market.

Defaults were, in fact, invited.

The board of directors, a majority of whose members were drawn from the personnel of large clearing member firms, tried to find a solution to the unusual conditions prevailing about a year too late.

It is probable that had not the precedent been set for settlement of defaults without penalties, nearly a year before, few speculators would have taken the risk of selling short in the face of vanishing supply and pressure to increase ceiling prices.



# Field Seeds

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n will meet Jan. 22 and 23 at the Neil House.

ENID, OKLA.—The Oklahoma Seedsmen Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Jan. 14 and 15 in the Youngblood Hotel.

PONTIAC, ILL.—The Pike Hybrid Seed Corn Company is building a new processing plant on the Pike farm south of Pontiac.

—P.J.P.

URBANA, ILL.—The University of Illinois College of Agriculture has issued Circular 599 describing and illustrating "Illinois Plants Poisonous to Livestock."

BETHANY, MO.—Earl Langfitt, head of the Langfitt's Seed Farms and Elevators, was elected recently as president of the Bethany Chamber of Commerce.—G.M.H.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meeting here Dec. 6 the directors of the Pacific States Seedsmen Ass'n voted to hold the annual meeting May 25, 26 and 27 in Yosemite Valley.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Ontario Seed Corn Growers Marketing Board has received an order for 68,000 bus. of open pollinated seed corn valued at about \$200,000 for shipment to the British occupation zone in Germany.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.—Ed Baldwin, manager of the Alaska Seed & Nursery Co., has been in Seattle, Wash., to introduce Alaska grown seeds to the trade. His company stocks a full line of seeds needed by Alaska growers.

URBANA, ILL.—A portable seed cleaner will be rented by the Champaign County Clinton oats committee to complete the certification of seed to be distributed to farmers of the county. About 2,000 bus. are still in the hands of growers.



37 years experience producing high yielding seed corn Processed in the largest seed corn plant in the world, with the best equipment we can buy.

Kelly's High Yielding Hybrid Seed Corn \$4.00 to \$9.00 bushel. Write for new catalogue. Special jobber's offer to large buyers.

**KELLY SEED CO.**

Peoria, Ill.

San Jose, Ill.

**WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF  
FIELD SEEDS**

**GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON**

Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

**ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.**

**ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI** Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

CLARINDA, IA.—The Henry Field Seed Co. has petitioned the county district court for an order enjoining the Metcalfe Construction Co., Fenton H. Jones and Geo. S. Baker from removing the roof on a building leased to the seed company.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—One of the buildings of the Purcell Seed Co. was damaged by fire recently. Firemen prevented the spread of the fire to the main plant. Ashes in the basement set fire to some clothing hanging nearby. The loss was covered by insurance.—W.B.C.

RICHMOND, VA.—Fire at the Carter-Venable Seed & Feed Co. plant Dec. 19, while held to a second-story storeroom, resulted in a loss of between \$50,000 and \$75,000, it was estimated by E. M. Eppes, Jr., a company partner. The loss is covered fully by insurance.—P.J.P.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—Earl E. May, 58, died Dec. 19 at Duluth, Minn., after a long illness. He founded the Earl E. May Seed & Nursery Co. at Shenandoah in 1918, which expanded to include 30 stores in Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. He established radio station KMA in 1925, thru which he became widely known.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Edward L. Papin passed away Dec. 6, aged 55, after an illness of several months. For many years he had been associated with Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Inc. He had been engaged in the seed business for 27 years, for a few years at Louisville, Ky. His wife and daughter survive him.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Under the Insecticide Act the P.M.A. has recently issued notices of judgment charging adulteration and misbranding of "Laymon's Roach & Ant Food"; "Newco Stabilized Formaldehyde Dust"; "Go West Improved Insect Bait"; "Mechling's Arsenate of Calcium"; "Hi-Tox 20"; "Medi-Nest-Egg", and "All Purpose Garden Dust."

DAVIS, CAL.—The use of the trademark "Calapproved" has been discontinued by the California Crop Improvement Association. This organization, official seed certifying agency formerly known as the Approved Seed Plan, will henceforth use only the words "California Certified" to identify approved seed. The Farm Bureau, part owner of the trademark, will retain it.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The estate of the late Bernard Francis Sheehan, pres. of the Griswold Seed & Nursery Co. at the time of his death was valued at \$87,827.66 according to an appraiser's report. The principal holdings were stock in the Berry Seed Co. valued at \$21,800 and \$31,459.15 cash in the bank.

—P.J.P.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Former Gov. Homer Adkins and David Phelps of Malvern recently purchased the Dan Webster Seed Store, 612-614 Center street and will operate the store as a seed and feed store in North Little Rock. Adkins was associated with the Darragh Co., feed manufacturers,

three years before entering World War I.  
—E.W.F.

URBANA, ILL.—The Illinois Seed Producers Ass'n held its annual meeting Dec. 10 at the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel. The group had luncheon in the Illini Union building. A. Linn Bear, Warrensburg, was renamed pres. New directors chosen are L. L. Lowe, Aroma Park, and J. L. Trisler, Fairmont, and Emil Houdrick, Belleville.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A protest by the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. against the sale by the C. C. C. of sudan grass seed to the warehousemen having the seed in store was answered by the Department of Agriculture stating that from February to July, 1946, the seed was offered to the trade and 20,000,000 pounds disposed of. Lacking bids for more, the remaining 12,000,000 pounds was sold to the warehousemen.—P. J. P.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—The Kansas Hybrids Ass'n of Manhattan, recently erected a 40x100 foot steel quonset building for the purpose of processing and storing foundation seed stocks for Kansas hybrids. The south end of the building is insulated for processing work and equipped with fluorescent lighting. A basement is provided in the building for the storage of reserve supplies of foundation seed stocks.—G.M.H.

FREMONT, NEB.—Jos. A. Yager died Dec. 3 at his home after having been in failing health for several months. He was 86 years of age. For 50 years he had been pres. of the Yager Seed & Nursery Co. He was born at Springfield, Ill., taught school for some time near Fremont and served several terms in the city council. For more than 30 years he was a director of the Stephens National Bank, being one of the original directors when it was organized in 1904 as the Fremont Savings Bank. For many years he served on the official board of the First Methodist Church.

## Bent Grass Breeding in Rhode Island

Since susceptibility to disease and low yields appeared to be the most serious weaknesses of commercial Colonial bent grass, selections and notes made from clones and from single spaced plants emphasized disease resistance and vigorous growth.

Seed collected during the summer of 1944, from 200 leafy disease resistant single spaced plants was sown in the greenhouse in February 1945, and in April, plants of each progeny were set in the field. Some of these progenies appear to be promising sources of material for developing disease resistant strains of Colonial bent grass.

At the time this project was begun in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Pasture Laboratory, good bluegrass-white clover pastures were considered to be ideal for most of the Northeast. But in coastal New England, Colonial bent grass appeared superior to Kentucky bluegrass, and it seemed advisable to try to develop improved strains of this bent grass. In more recent years, however, tall grass-legume mixtures have proved more satisfactory than bluegrass-white clover pastures under most conditions, and it is now felt that grasses which are inherently higher yielding than Colonial bent grass, perhaps orchard grass, smooth brome grass or timothy make better pastures than can be developed from bent grass.

However, bent grass is excellent for lawns and fairways and at present interest in the use of this grass for fine turf work is increasing rather than decreasing. West coast strains of bent grass are not so well adapted to eastern conditions as eastern strains, and improved eastern strains need to be grown in western seed producing areas for use in the east.

Notes made from 1943 to 1945 indicate that the fine leaved lines of Colonial bent grass



are more resistant to both leaf-spot and rust than the taller pasture types of grass (especially to the *Helminthosporium* leaf spot).

The chromosome counts of divergent morphological types were continued with a wide variation in chromosome numbers confirming the previous findings. These studies have added to our fundamental knowledge of grasses, since the condition found here with the bent grasses has not been reported previously as occurring in any other species of grass.—Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

## New England Seedsmen Meet

The annual meeting of the New England Seedsmen Ass'n in the Parker House, Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, began with a luncheon, followed by committee reports.

C. W. Baker reported on field seeds, Morris Abbott on new and revised seed laws, and R. A. Flagg on membership.

The following officers were elected: pres., John C. Willard of Comstock, Ferre & Co.; vice pres., R. Alden Flagg of Ross Bros. Co.; sec'y-treas., S. R. Perry, Jr., of Perry Seed Co.; chairman of executive committee, E. W. Willard.

## Popcorn Crop Smaller

The Nation produced about 267 million pounds of good quality popcorn in 1946. Production this year was only about 62 per cent of the record crop of 428 million pounds produced last year. However, the quality of the 1945 crop was unusually poor in some areas. About 167,000 acres were planted this year, a little less than half of the 1945 acreage. More than 163,000 acres were harvested, losses and abandonment being only about 2.3 per cent compared with over 8 per cent last year when early frosts and floods in some areas resulted in relatively large acreage losses.

The 1946 season was generally favorable for popcorn in most producing areas. The estimated yield per acre was 1,634 pounds, considerably higher than the 1,372 pounds per acre produced last year and the 1,328 pounds average.—U.S.D.A.

## Violations of Federal Seed Act

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Belt Seed Co. was fined \$120 and costs on a plea of guilty to having shipped 34 bags of grass seeds with labels that failed to show the amount of noxious weed seeds present.

FARGO, N. D.—Magill & Co. were fined \$15 on the charge of having shipped 5 bags of seed corn to Halstad, Minn., that germinated 65 per cent, while the label indicated 90 per cent.

MARSHVILLE, N. C.—Stegall & Co., Inc., were fined \$200 on the charge of having shipped 60 pounds of lespedeza seed containing 3,214 dodder seeds per pound, when the limit permitted in Virginia is 192 per pound.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A shipment of 25 bags of sorghum seed to Selma, Ala., by the Reuter Seed Co. was found to have a germination of 54 per cent, against a representation of 80 per cent on the label, and was released to a public institution for feed.

SALISBURY, MD.—The Salisbury Seed & Feed Co. shipped two bags of millet seed labeled to have 74 per cent germination, though the government found only 5 per cent. No claimant having appeared the court ordered the seed destroyed.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—J. G. Mesick & Sons received from Louisville, Ky., 255 bags of lespedeza seeds labeled "for processing"; but offered them for sale for seedling, although they contained 15,930 dodder seeds per pound. No claimant appearing the court ordered the seed to be ground for feed.

## Corn Show at Holdrege, Neb.

Sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n a corn show will be held at Holdrege, Neb., Jan. 13 and 14 to wind up the Nebraska 10-acre corn yield contest.

It is held annually to call attention to production practices which produce top yields of high quality corn. It also calls attention to and encourages a better balance of white and yellow corn acreage to meet the needs of industry and the farm.

The shelling percentage of each entry will be featured as one of the factors in the judging this year. This determination along with final placing of samples will be done before noon, Jan. 14. The afternoon program that day will be devoted to a speaking program and announcement of the 1946 corn yield contest. Speakers will discuss irrigation, rotations, fertilizers, and other timely topics.

## New Varieties Undergoing Tests in California

Farm advisors over the state of California did a good job on cereal variety nurseries in 1946. Thirty-one barley plots were distributed over 16 counties, and 29 oat plots in 15 counties. These nurseries, while not producing conclusive data, will, when continued in the same county, eventually give very significant information. Testing in previous years has pretty well established the adaptation for certain varieties, such as Atlas barley, Club Mariout barley, and Kanota oats, according to the California Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Several new varieties, however, have been released by the Experiment Station in recent years and data on these are still not adequate to properly evaluate them.

Among the new varieties of barley are Rojo and Arivat. The latter is similar to Vaughn in many respects and when mature can hardly be distinguished from Vaughn. It turned out an excellent performance in many plots last year. It has been grown for some time in Arizona, but just where it is going to fit into California agriculture remains to be seen. Comparisons between Rojo, Hero and Club Mariout were not nearly so favorable for Rojo as in the tests of 1945. The variety appears to be excellent under certain conditions, but those conditions are not very well established yet.

In the tests for 1947 another new variety will be seen—Atlas 46, resistant to scald and mildew.

## Use of Disclaimer Opposed

The Ass'n of Southern Seed Control Officials at their recent meeting endorsed the action of state commissioners of agriculture condemning the use by seedsmen of non-warranty clauses on seed labels in states which require statements on variety, germination, purity and other requirements as to quality.

L. N. Allen, sec'y-treas. of the Ass'n, who also represents the government in administering the federal seed act, discussed the suggested uniform state seed law at length. Participants in a group discussion which followed included H. L. Weir, chief seed analyst, of Montgomery; Mildred Henry Miller, Florida; Dr. Elva Norris, Georgia; R. N. Flint, Louisiana; Charles H. Keltner, Illinois; Allan McClure, Mississippi; W. H. Derst, North Carolina; Parks Yeats, Oklahoma, and F. H. Spanier, Tennessee.

## Ranger and Buffalo Alfalfa

Much ado has been made of the new alfalfa varieties Ranger and Buffalo, both resistant to bacterial wilt. Publicity concerning these varieties has reached many California farmers, who, of course, immediately became interested in view of the fact that bacterial wilt is a serious disease in California. The fact of the matter is that we do not know whether either variety is adapted for hay production in California. Information available indicates that neither is very well adapted because of going dormant earlier in the fall and remaining so later in the spring than California Common. Both varieties were developed for areas outside California.

Lack of adaptation for hay production in California, however, does not prevent the use of Buffalo and Ranger for seed production. A serious attempt is being made by the Experiment Station and others to interest growers in the possibilities of using the varieties solely for seed production. Seed is being obtained by the Experiment Station and distributed to growers for this purpose. Several stipulations are made concerning the use of such seed.—California Crop Improvement Ass'n.

# Douglas



## YOUR BUSINESS AND TETRAFUME

We believe your business needs our "TETRAFUME" grain fumigant. We know you can use it to advantage. That's a broad statement! but the fact remains—most, if not all, up-to-date grain handlers find it necessary to fumigate stored grain from time to time; if they aren't troubled with weevil infestations, it's musty and ground odors, dull and off-color grain, heating conditions, or high moisture content. The only known fumigant that can successfully handle all of these problems is DOUGLAS TETRAFUME.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY—first to produce a fumigant that would do more than just kill bugs—offers immediate and direct service from the main office and factory, Kansas City, Missouri, and from branch warehouses located at Indianapolis, Indiana, Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

We will gladly explain how our products can be applied to your particular needs. Expert field representatives are prepared to meet you on your premises, wherever you are.

WRITE US TODAY.

"PIONEERS OF SAFE INSECTICIDES"

Douglas Chemical and Supply Company

1324-26 West 12th St. INCORPORATED 1916 Kansas City, Missouri

BRANCH WAREHOUSES: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; SPOKANE, WASHINGTON; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON.



## Seed Control in Delaware

By J. L. CLOUGH,

Seed analyst State Board of Agriculture  
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the Seed Laboratory received 1,680 samples of seeds, of which 909 were field seed samples.

Thirty lots of field seeds did not check within required tolerances.

On the analyses of field seeds submitted by correspondents, we found 4 worthless lots. These lots of seed were submitted in response to our request for carry-over stocks. The dealers in possession of this seed were able to eliminate their worthless stock and properly label the other seed before offering it for sale.

The Seaboard Seed Co. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was fined \$150.00 for a violation involving interstate transportation into Delaware of a lot of oat seed contaminated with wild onion not shown on the tag. This evidence and data was submitted by this Department to the Federal Seed Laboratory, and prosecution was made under the Federal Seed Act.

## Many New Members for North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n

Officers elected at the meeting Dec. 4 of the North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n at Winston-Salem are K. J. Shaw, Laurinburg, N. C., pres.; Caldwell P. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C., first vice-pres.; Ben Haigh, Raleigh, N. C., second vice-pres.; Frank S. Pittman, Enfield, N. C., re-elected sec'y-treas.

J. B. Kittrell of Greenville, chairman of the membership committee, submitted the names of 72 new members of the Ass'n, bringing the total up to 317.

Dr. R. Y. Bailey, chief of the Agronomy Division, Southeastern Region, Soil Conservation Service, Spartanburg, S. C., in discussing a seed dealer's place in soil conservation, explained the causes of soil erosion and the principles of soil conservation.

Dr. Bailey distributed a mimeographed statement breaking down the crop land acreage in the state into 16 major groups and suggesting the variety and approximate quantity of soil conserving crops.

Dr. R. P. Moore, agronomist of the N. C. Crop Improvement Assoc., outlined hybrid corn performance in the state during the past year and with graphs showed the relative yield records of some of the more im-

portant hybrids in the state and the areas in which they are best adapted.

## Louisiana Seedsmen Triple Membership

By LANE WILSON, Secretary

The Louisiana Seedsmen's Ass'n met at the Bentley Hotel, Alexandria, La., Dec. 10-11. President J. H. Cade had been elected in December, 1945, to head an organization with only 40 members. When he sounded the gavel call to order of the annual December meeting of the Louisiana Ass'n, the organization proudly boasted of having a total of 150 active members, all from the state of Louisiana. The increase in membership was due largely to the continuous activity of its president. The greater part of the new members were secured by Pres. Cade and the additional members were secured by others who were stimulated to action by the action of Pres. Cade.

Vice Pres. A. J. Biggio, Jr., and Sec'y Lane Wilson of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, were the speakers at the well attended breakfast.

The innovation of including breakfast as part of the activities paid for in registration was patterned after the Texas convention at Corpus Christi. Three-fourths of all who registered were down for breakfast at eight o'clock. While waiting for breakfast to be served, it was possible to have two short talks. Immediately after breakfast was over, all present moved to the other end of the hall where chairs were arranged ready for them. A song leader took charge and singing was indulged in during the time necessary for waiters to clear the breakfast table.

We estimated that we opened the second morning meeting with 95 per cent of the seedsmen who were in attendance at the meeting present. The meeting got underway without loss of time and the program was completed by shortly after 11 a.m.

The following were the officers elected: Morton McMahon, Lane Wilson Seed Store, Shreveport, La., pres.; J. S. Mitchell, Natchitoches Seed Store, Natchitoches, La., 1st vice-pres.; E. E. White, Tyner-Petrus Co., West Monroe, La., 2nd vice-pres.; Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La., sec'y-treas.

The convention was invited to hold their next annual meeting at Shreveport, Louisiana, the fall of 1947 and those present voted unanimously in favor of Shreveport.

At noon following the convention a luncheon

was given by the Louisiana Seed Co. honoring six winners of their various state prizes offered for the highest yields of Funk's hybrid corn. The 64-H Club winners were present and were awarded their prizes by representatives of the extension service and President McMahon of the Louisiana Seedsmen's Ass'n. A cordial invitation was extended to all seedsmen attending the convention.

## Meeting of Virginia Seedsmen

At the annual meeting of the Virginia Seedsmen's Ass'n held Dec. 6 in the Hotel John Marshall, Richmond, Va., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. W. Smith, Danville, pres.; W. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, 1st vice pres.; Richard Cake, Norfolk, 2nd vice pres.; H. P. Johnson, Richmond, 2nd vice pres.

Donald M. Hastings of Atlanta, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n spoke on association work.

S. B. Fenne, plant pathologist, and J. O. Rowell, entomologist of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, discussed insecticides and fungicides the seedsmen should handle.

W. P. Wood, Jr. spoke on how the war affected European seedsmen and how this affects you.

The new seed law was explained by Lawrence Berry, assistant commissioner of agriculture and A. L. French, analyst.

H. W. Smith of Danville, first vice pres., presided at the luncheon, where cocktails were served.

## Seed Sales in Arkansas

Seed sold in Arkansas during 1945 and 1946 under Arkansas Plant Board regulations was valued at more than \$10,000,000, a bi-ennial report of the board revealed.

During the two years, 32,390 samples were received, nearly half of them cotton seed, and inspection of the seed was made free. This represented a saving of more than \$20,000 for the cotton seed alone.

A supplemental testing laboratory for cotton seed only now is being set up in Little Rock, the report said. It will be the only exclusive cotton seed germination laboratory in the United States, and will test from 10,000 to 15,000 samples annually. It will be operated in plant board headquarters in the War Memorial Building, according to Chief Inspector Paul Millar.

Board inspectors took samples from 193,956 bags of seed in merchants' stocks only to 10,066 bags of low-germinating seeds were removed from sale by board order.

—P.J.P.

## Improvement of Wheat Varieties

Dr. B. B. Bayles of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, told the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n at its recent meeting:

We feel that the following should be objectives of investigations on the grain quality of wheat varieties: (1) With co-operation of the grain trade to develop a clear understanding of grain characteristics that are desirable in new varieties. (2) Develop simple and specific physical and chemical tests for the determination of characteristics that determine quality for the many products made from wheat. (3) Provide facilities for applying these tests to plant breeding materials. (4) Develop more effective experimental baking procedures and provide facilities for more complete experimental baking of a few of the more promising strains. And (5) Provide for preliminary milling and baking tests under commercial conditions for those varieties being considered for releases.



GOODRICH BROS. CO. ELEVATOR  
WINCHESTER, IND.

**GOODRICH BROS. CO.**

**ELEVATOR**

**Winchester, Ind.**

is equipped with a

**HESS**

**Automatic, Oil Burning**

**Direct Heat**

**DRIER AND COOLER**

*They're Profit Makers*

**HESS WARMING AND  
VENTILATING CO.**

**1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



## Grain Carriers

CHICAGO, ILL.—The special corn rates (lake-locals) have been continued in effect until Mar. 31.

THE freight rate increase permissive Jan. 1 requires five days advance notice by the carriers in their individual tariffs.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Shipments of grain by barge from Minneapolis and St. Paul during the season just past aggregated 31,443 tons.

SOO CANAL traffic in 1945 totaled 113,276,450 tons, which is about double the combined traffic of the Panama and Suez Canals. In 1945 14,454,000 tons of wheat went thru the Soo.

MOTOR CARRIER safety regulations will be revised by the Interstate Commerce Commission under Ex Parte No. MC-40, for which purpose the Commission has announced proceedings.

GRAIN and grain products were loaded into 53,331 cars during the week ended Dec. 21, against 45,699 cars during the like week of 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

C., B. & Q. Supp. 17 to G.F.O. 1346-T, effective Dec. 31, 1946, increases rate on corn from Amboy on shipments destined to Chicago, Ill., originating on the Lee County Central Electric Railway.

THE INTERSTATE Commerce Commission, by Amendment No. 8 to Service Order No. 369, has further amended provisions of Service Order No. 369 as amended, to provide that penalty demurrage charges shall be made effective at 7:00 am, Dec. 18, 1946 and continue in effect until 7:00 am, June 30, 1947.

RATES on grain effective Jan. 1 from Trans-Mississippi Territory thru Chicago are 12 cents to Kentland, South Bend, Oxford, Logansport and Kokomo, Ind.; 13 cents to Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Muncie, Indianapolis and Richmond, Ind.; 21.5c per 100 pounds to Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Charleston, W. Va.

SHIPPERS ADVISORY BOARD meeting in January will be held by the Ohio Valley Board at the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Jan. 7, 8; Atlantic States Board Jan. 8, 9, Biltmore Hotel, New York; Southwest Board at the Texas Hotel, Ft. Worth, Jan. 8, 9; Central-Western Board Jan. 14, 15, Martin Hotel, Sioux City; Northwest Board, Jan. 23, at St. Paul, Minn.; and Mid-West Board Jan. 23, 24, at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

THE NEW reshipping rates on grain effective Jan. 1 are: To Chicago, 15c from Minneapolis and Duluth, and 18.5c from Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City, per 100 pounds; To Minneapolis, 10.5 from Sioux City, 18.5 from Chicago and Peoria, 14 from Omaha, 21.5 from Kansas City, and 25.5 from St. Louis; To Kansas City 22 from Minneapolis and Chicago, 7.5 from Omaha, 11.5 from Sioux City; To Duluth from Sioux City 16c per 100 lbs.

DES MOINES, IA.—We learned that the ICC had issued an order requiring the Northwestern Railroad Co., to transfer to UP and NP Railroads 50 box cars daily to each railroad. We immediately protested this order. Also enlisted the support of Iowa delegation in Washington, as we believe this order is discriminating against Iowa shippers. It is just as important to move Iowa grain as it is grain from the west. Unofficially we have information that the order will be rescinded soon.—Mark Thornburg, sec'y Western Grain and Feed Ass'n.

THE CHAIN store tax of Kentucky has been declared unconstitutional by the court of appeals.

## Gulf Corn Exports Go Under Permit System

Effective Dec. 28 and continuing until Feb. 10 the Interstate Commerce Commission has placed shipments of corn to Gulf ports for export under a permit system.

The Commission said: "It appears that there is a shortage of box cars for the transportation of all commodities, which will be aggravated during the coming months by weather conditions and that there is an urgent need to regulate transportation of corn in carloads to certain gulf ports for export by limiting the number of cars of corn permitted in those ports; the commission is of opinion an emergency requiring immediate action exists to prevent further aggravation of the car shortage and undue delay to equipment."

The order applies to all areas and is supplementary to the permit system imposed Dec. 9 against specific midwest markets and areas. F. S. Keiser, Chicago, is the permit agent under the regulation.

## Railroad Operation in 1946

By R. V. FLETCHER

Pres. Ass'n. of American Railroads

Because of sharply increased wage rates and prices of fuel and supplies, the relative spread between railroad expenses and revenues in the current year was the smallest since 1920. The ratio of expenses to revenues in 1946 exceeded eighty per cent. In the past fifty-seven years, there have been only four other years, 1918-1921, inclusive, in which such a high ratio has been experienced.

Increases in wage rates, as well as higher prices of fuel, materials and supplies since 1939 have increased rail operating expenses annually by approximately \$2,100,000,000. More than \$900,000,000 of that increase took place in 1946. In addition, it is estimated by the railroads that operating costs in the coming year will be further raised at least \$250,000,000 because of increases that have already taken place in fuel and material prices and because the Crosser Act will on January 1, 1947, increase rail payroll taxes in order to provide additional benefits to employees under the broadened scope of the revised Railroad Retirement Act.

The rates which will become effective on January 1, 1947, will increase rail revenues by about \$970,000,000 annually. Since the cancelled interim rates produced about \$170,000,000 in the last half of 1946, the net increase in freight revenues in 1947 over 1946 will approximate \$800,000,000, assuming the same level of traffic in the two years.

## Box Cars to Continue in Tight Supply

W. C. Kendall, director of Car Service of the Ass'n of American Railroads, makes the following report:

The demand for box cars continues to exceed the supply and deficiencies are reported in every section. Distribution orders of the Car Service Division, buttressed by I. C. C. directives, continue in effect under the program for allocating the available supply of box cars in the most equitable manner practicable.

Strikes and other interruptions during the year 1946 have resulted in a heavy backlog of manufactured goods and other materials requiring box cars and practically every shipper is now endeavoring to have his finished goods moved in the shortest period possible. In addition to this backlog of manufactured goods there still remains a huge volume of grain which must be moved prior to the harvesting of next year's crop. As compared with a year ago, there is a larger volume of grains remaining on farms which is reported due in part to tendency on the part of the farmers to hold back for tax purposes. Notwithstanding the large volume of grain and grain products which have already been exported under the Government's relief program, the schedule as recently announced covering the month of December calls for approximately 40,000,000 bus. of bulk grains and 200,000 long tons of flour.

This program alone will require 23,687 cars for loading bulk grain and 4,700 for flour. This will divide 7,400 cars of wheat through Atlantic Ports, 7,527 through the Gulf ports and 2,640 via the Columbia River and Puget Sound ports, also 6,120 cars of other grains including both Commercial and Government grain, which will be cleared principally through Atlantic and Gulf ports. The bulk grain program as of Dec. 11 will require the loading of about 950 cars per day and the flour program 190 cars per day through Dec. 31, if the full schedule is to be met.

As of Nov. 15th ownership of serviceable cars was 703,766, a decrease of 8,913 compared with corresponding date, of 1945. The constant use of box car equipment with resultant wear and tear is reflected in the fact that notwithstanding a total of 18,379 new box cars installed during the 12 months ended November 1 total box car ownership actually decreased 15,013 cars in that period. As far as it is possible to forecast the future as to box car supply there appears little prospect of any substantial relief in sight for months to come and the continued closest co-operation of all concerned in the prompt loading and unloading of cars is required in meeting the problem which lies ahead.

# "RANDOLPH"

## OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

### The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

## THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

## O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.



## Supply Trade

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. has established a packaging and labeling division, with Geo. W. Benbury as manager.

DENVER, COLO.—J. H. Tillotson, contracting grain elevator builder, formerly of Omaha, is sending his many friends a large card with the season's greetings.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Boston works of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. resumed operations Dec. 9, leaving only the West Allis plant strikebound. Six of the company's plants affected by walkouts last spring are now operating.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The first meeting of creditors of Chas. W. Adams, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Dec. 4, Adams was identified with the Better Meth will be held Jan. 13 in the court room. Mr. ods Industrial Engineering Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Shelby C. Godsey, 48, manager of Murray Co., manufacturers of cottonseed oil mills and ginning machinery, died at St. Joseph's Hospital Dec. 16 after a two months' illness. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and was widely known thruout the South.—P.J.P.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Edward J. Heck & Sons Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, to manufacture and sell feed dealers supplies and equipment. Officers are Edward J. Heck, pres.; Mrs. Florence E. Heck, vice pres. and treas., Edward J. Heck, Jr., sec'y, all of Council Bluffs.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Pacific Division of the Link-Belt Co. has completed and is occupying its newly built plant in this city containing a machine shop, large warehouse and up-to-date office building, where activities are directed by Fred A. Koepf, district manager and Harvey V. Eastling, manager of engineering sales.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Dings Magnetic Separator Co. has moved to its new plant at 4740 W. McGeoch St., where there is 30,000 sq. ft. of floor space, equipped with new machines and tools. An enlarged magnetic research laboratory is included, making it possible to test magnetic separation on a whole carload of a customer's product.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Theodore H. Ludwig, 73, pres. of Atkins & Durbrow, Inc., died unexpectedly at his home in Westfield, N. J., Dec. 2. He was born in New York City. He was former pres. of the Westfield Building & Loan Ass'n, vice pres. of the Westfield Trust Co. and owner of the Peat Import Corp. An embolism was the cause of death.

CHICAGO, ILL.—LeRoy M. Smith, 60, passed away Dec. 31 at his home in Wilmette. He was president of the Seedburo Equipment Co., which he established in 1912 and at one time published a seed trade journal. He was active in introducing improved seed grain grading and testing devices to the trade. The firm has been under the successful management of P. W. Burrows. His wife and a daughter survive Mr. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The sixteenth annual AMA Packaging Exposition sponsored by the American Management Ass'n, will be held in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Apr. 8-11. The AMA Conference on packaging, packing and shipping will be conducted concurrently with the exposition. The exposition, largest in its history, will occupy 80,000 square feet, with approximately 150

exhibitors displaying machinery, equipment, supplies and services. Trade attendance last year was in excess of 10,000. Clapp & Poliak, Inc., will act as exposition management. Arrangements for attendance at the exposition and conference may be made through the exposition management's office at 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against the Concrete Materials Corp., whose products are sold under the name Comco, alleging false representation that its products will permanently waterproof concrete, brick, stone or tile walls or floors, permanently stop all leaks or seepage therein or make the surface thereof permanently nonabsorbent, and afford permanent or everlasting protection to walls, surfaces and structures. It adds that the preparations will not effectively waterproof concrete, brick, stone and tile walls and floors or other masonry structures when such surfaces are subjected to water under pressure. In fact, the complaint declares, "no products or materials have yet been developed which are capable of coping with all forms of seepage above and below grade."

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An Anglo-American agreement for the exchange of German technical information acquired by the two nations since VE-Day has been effected. Hundreds of thousands of important German scientific and technical documents have been uncovered by British and American investigators in their respective zones, and microfilm copies have been made. Heretofore the exchange of these documents between the two nations has been imperfect; but under the present agreement representatives of each nation will be able to select from the other's storehouse of reports the items which they find valuable. Copies will be obtained on an exchange basis. The American depository for German documents and microfilms is the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Three British experts are now examining the catalogs and abstracts of these reports which have been prepared by OTS, and the Department of Commerce has agreed to provide microfilm copies of all items chosen by the screeners.



Paul Crowner, Chicago, Representing Seedburo Equipment Co.

## From Abroad

AUSTRALIAN farmers are voting on a proposal to establish a wheat board similar to that of Canada.

FRANCE is receiving only small deliveries of wheat from growers, who ask reinstatement of premiums for early delivery.

SWITZERLAND wheat stocks are greatly depleted. Imports so far this year are only 109,000 tons, against 500,000 tons annually pre-war.

LONDON, ENG.—"There is good reason to believe that the present grave world cereal shortage may come to an end in about six months' time."—Food Minister Strachey.

NEW ZEALAND'S wheat production for 1946 is estimated at 166,500,000 bus., somewhat below the 1935-1939 average of 176,873,000 bus. but above the 1945 production of 149,500,000 bus.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.—A grain warehouse costing \$5,000,000, the largest in Scotland, is planned by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, on a site on the north bank of the Clyde.

INDIA'S wheat crop for 1946 is officially estimated at 331 million bus, the smallest since 1929. Last year's production was 390 million bus. Acreage for the 1946 crop was 34,533,000, or about one million less than 1945.

BRAZIL'S grain crops in southern areas have been damaged extensively by locusts. About one-half of the wheat growing in Rio Grande do Sul has been lost. The invasion of locusts began early in September, from Argentina.

THE FIRST official Argentine production estimate for this year's flax crop translated into bushels amounts to 41,929,050. Last season's first estimate was 55,157,000 bus, but subsequent reductions finally placed last season's production at 37,952,000 bus.

CHILE'S final official estimate of 1946-1947 acreage places wheat acreage at 1,906,000 acres compared with 1,803,000 acres in 1945-46; oats at 272,000 acres compared with 203,000 acres compared with 203,000 acres, and barley at 141,000 acres compared with 110,000 acres last year.

THE ARGENTINE government's first estimate of the 1947 crop places wheat production at 218,300,000 bus, an increase over both the production in 1946 of 143,500,000 bus, and in 1945 of 150,080,000 bus. The exportable surplus is expected to be between 93,300,000 and 118,300,000 bus. for 1947, depending on the amount required for domestic consumption.

SINGAPORE—A Burma government representative informed the Southeast Asia liaison officers at a monthly food conference that the next Burmese rice crop was expected to yield an export surplus of one million tons, more than double the 1946 export. He said Burma expected a total crop of 4,400,000 tons.—P. J. P.

## Paul Crowner Will Represent Seedburo

Seedburo Equipment Co. announces the appointment of Paul K. Crowner as its sales representative for the State of Iowa. Mr. Crowner comes to Seedburo thoroughly experienced in the grain and seed business. He has been associated with elevator operation and the grain and seed business all of his business career. While with the Quaker Oats Co. he managed its elevators and retail seed stores at Galva, Ill., Kamrar, Iowa, and Beaver, Iowa. Immediately prior to joining Seedburo, he was in the retail feed business in Geneseo, Ill.

Mr. Crowner's past record shows that he is the type of salesman with which customers like to work, for he thoroughly believes in putting the interest of the customer first. As a representative of Seedburo Equipment Co., he will have headquarters in Boone, Iowa.



# Feedstuffs

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting May 1 to 3 at the Drake Hotel.

BREWERS DRIED GRAINS production during November amounted to 17,400 tons, against 19,000 tons during November, 1945, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS production during November amounted to 20,100 tons, against 26,700 tons during November, 1945, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A booklet of 16 pages covering the rules and regulations relating to the millfeed futures market has just been issued by the Board of Trade, for distribution to those interested.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Farmers' reports on breeding intentions for the spring season of 1947 indicate about 8,626,000 sows to farrow. This number would be about 6 per cent above both 1946 and the 10-year average.—U.S.D.A.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Midwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists was treated to a demonstration of the use of the polarizing microscope as a means of identifying ingredients in mixtures, at its December meeting. Russell Bell put on the demonstration. Dry mixes such as prepared pancake flour, biscuit flour and baking powder were subjected to examination in this unique manner and their ingredients identified.

## Feeding Value of Hominy Feed

Hominy feed is a mixture of corn bran, corn germ and part of the starchy portion of the corn, and contains not less than 5 per cent of fat. Its fattening value for pigs is equivalent to that of corn, according to Purdue University Agr. Exp. Station.

Hominy containing 5 per cent of fat had a tendency to produce soft carcasses and bacon; levels of 7 to 8 per cent of fat had a very definite softening effect on the body fat. Corn containing 4 per cent of fat produced firm carcasses and hams but some soft bacon. Hominy containing 5 per cent of fat had a lower feeding value than hominy containing from 7 to 8 per cent.

## Allowance for Returned Feed Bags

All cotton and burlap bags are very high in price and in short supply. It is difficult to get enough bags to handle the business of the feed industry under present conditions. The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n calls attention to the fact that many manufacturers are making an allowance on returned feed bags. It is very important that poultrymen, dairymen and folks in the feed business all work together to conserve bags and to keep them available for use as feed bags, by returning them to feed manufacturers thru established channels.

Any smart poultryman or dairyman will realize that there is no easier way to reduce his feed costs by around \$4 per ton than by taking care of his bags and returning them to a bag reconditioning plant, which may be designated by the manufacturer. Feed manufacturers should be alive to this situation and notify their customers accordingly.

## New York State Feed Conferences

The New York State Extension Service of Cornell University has scheduled six regional conferences during January at which new and practical feeding recommendations will be brought to the feed industry throughout the state, and to include information on mixing dairy and poultry feeds to supply the level of nutrients recommended by the National Research Council.

Staff members of the poultry and animal husbandry departments at Cornell will speak at these meetings. Time will be allowed for consideration of special problems and questions.

Meetings will be held for feed dealers of western New York counties at Warsaw, Jan. 7; for northern New York, at Watertown, Jan. 8; for the southern tier, Binghamton, Jan. 10; for Long Island, Smithtown, Jan. 14; for southeastern New York, Newburgh, Jan. 15, and for the eastern area, Albany, Jan. 16.

## Feed Export Allocation Changed

Allocations on exports of most low-protein feeds to the Philippines and Western Hemisphere countries were discontinued Dec. 20 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. These feeds are placed on general license Dec. 26 with respect to these countries by the Office of International Trade of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Exports of high-protein feeds and some low-protein feeds will continue under allocation to all countries. Also, low-protein feeds will continue under allocation to all countries other than the Philippines and Western Hemisphere countries.

The feeds that may be shipped without allocation to the license-free countries include only protein feeds primarily of a vegetable origin, other than oil cakes and meals, having a crude protein content of 25 per cent or less, whether in pure form or as mixtures of processed grains and any other type of material of a vegetable, animal or marine origin. It is assumed that most of the feeds that will move into the license-free areas will be the commercially mixed feeds and the wheat-milling by-product feeds.

The more plentiful supply of low-protein feeds arises principally from the unrestricted milling of wheat in the production of flour for domestic use and for export.

No exports of marine by-product feeds may be made to any country, and exports of by-product feeds of animal origin may be made to any country only as authorized by emergency allocation by the Department of Agriculture. Also, exports of oil cakes and meals may be made only as authorized by emergency allocation by the Department of Agriculture.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,  
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts  
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

## Keen Competition Expected in Selling Feed

Speaking before the Vermont Feed Dealers Ass'n recently, Austin W. Carpenter, executive director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, said:

Enlarged feed manufacturing facilities of long time operators; the continuance of formula ingredient suppliers who went to formula feed manufacturing during the war years to remain in the mixed feed business and the expansion of farm co-operatives spell out an era of competition in which the old pattern of survival of the fittest will outstandingly apply, an era in which efficiency in feed distribution will guarantee fairly low prices to feeders.

Even more fundamental than the job of selling feeds was the task of selling to feeders the economic service rendered by the feed trade.

Far too many buyers today have come to regard 'middlemen' as leeches upon their economy. In no other country do people enjoy wage levels, the high standard of living and happiness as we do in America, and all this has been possible because of our profit incentive motive in business philosophy.

Mr. Carpenter urged the incorporation of quality in product; the development of heavy volume through low per commodity unit profit, and service follow-through that results in getting the most in value from products sold.

A closer acquaintance and clearer understanding of the problems of feeders and suppliers is needed. "The welfare of farmers and feed merchants are so closely interwoven to be practically inseparable."



CHECK  
YOUR  
FORMULAS  
with  
Laboratory  
Analyses

Protein, Fat, and Fibre  
—Feed or Grain—  
Analyzed at  
Reasonable Rates  
Runyon Testing Laboratories  
1106 Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.  
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"

NATIONAL ALFALFA  
DEHYDRATING & MILLING CO.  
LAMAR, COLORADO  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
CHANDLER, ARIZ. CHARLESTON, MO.  
Manufacturers of



DENVER ALFALFA  
and  
PECOS VALLEY  
ALFALFA MEAL



# The Romance of the Gut

By DR. C. F. HUFFMAN of Michigan State College before Nutrition Conference of University of Vermont and Vermont Ass'n of Feed Dealers and Manufacturers at Burlington, Vt.

The fabrication of feeds should take into consideration the nature of the digestive tract of the class of animals under consideration. The efficiency of feed conversion to human food in the form of eggs, meat and milk depends in no small part on the working over which it receives in the digestive tract. The places in the gut where fermentation takes place will be discussed and then we will talk about the fabrication of feeds in order to make them better adapted to the animal's needs.

Let us ascertain where the fermentation vats are located in a few of our farm animals. Probably the simplest gut is possessed by the pig, altho it frequently is difficult to keep filled.

THE PIG has a digestive tract similar to our own except that in man the caecum, which is called appendix, usually does us more harm than good. The feed the pig eats goes directly to the stomach, then to the small intestine, where it is digested by the enzymes elaborated by the animal and then the digested portion is absorbed. The remaining part of the feed passes to the caecum, which is about a foot in length and holds about 0.3 gallon. From the caecum, the material passes into the large intestine, which is about 16 feet long and holds 2.3 gallons. The caecum and the large intestine make up the pig's fermentation vat.

CHICKEN GUT, altho abbreviated, is nevertheless more complicated than that of the pig. The feed goes to the crop and then to the true stomach (proventriculus); then to the small intestine, where the same type of digestive changes take place as in other animals. The chicken is unique when it comes to the caecum. Instead of the traditional one, two caeca are found which are about 7.6 inches in length and furnish a large fermentation vat in proportion to the size of the animal. The large intestine is very short.

RUMINANTS.—The digestive tracts of ruminating animals such as sheep and cattle are

unique. They start out at birth with a digestive tract similar to that of a pig; that is, only one functional stomach. The milk which the calf sucks from its mother follows a path that leads to the true stomach. The pail fed calf frequently takes large swallows which exert enough pressure to force the milk thru the lips of a groove (esophagael) into the undeveloped rumen. It is believed that the milk in the calf's rumen undergoes putrefaction which sometimes results in calf scours.

The first and second stomachs of the cow are really not separate compartments at all but make up a fermentation vat which holds about 300 lbs. in case of a 1,200 lb. cow. Everything she eats or drinks passes to this vat, where it is thoroughly mixed by the violent churning action of the powerful rumen walls.

Heavy grain mixtures pass to the rumen as egg-shaped boli and are quickly mixed with the roughage. Consequently the old idea that bulk is necessary in the grain mixture is nothing more than a superstition. In our work with the heavy feeding of linseed meal, which is one of the gummiest feeds known, old bossy was able to consume 18 lbs. a day regularly without "gumming up the works." The ruminant has an auxiliary fermentation vat in the caecum and large intestine.

From the rumen and reticulum the feed passes thru the omasum or third stomach into the true stomach. From this point on, the construction of the digestive tract is similar to that of the pig. It is apparent that the ruminant is equipped with two fermentation vats.

The location of the spacious rumen at the head of the digestive tract gives cattle and sheep a great advantage over such critters as the pig, chicken, horse and other simple stomach animals when it comes to handling hay and silage crops. The location of the paunch first gives the microorganisms which do the fermenting priority on the use of the nice juicy morsels in the ration, such as sugars, starches and water soluble proteins.

## CONVERT ROUGHAGE INTO FOOD.—

As a matter of fact, the location of the rumen has enabled the cow to contribute to human welfare by turning great gobs of hay and grass into ice cream, milk, butter and cheese, not to mention those juicy steaks which most of us can still remember. Cattle and sheep also contribute to human welfare by consuming in large amounts the sod crops which do such a good job in tying down our precious heritage, the soil fertility which would otherwise sneak out to the sea. The great fermentation vat possessed by the ruminant contributes more to us than the prevention of soil erosion. These animals are soil builders. It is well recognized by our agronomists that the proper use of sod crops in rotations actually increases the yield of grain crops such as corn and wheat. The fermentation vat of our livestock is one of our great national assets.

BACTERIA HELP.—The importance of the fermentation vat can best be appreciated when one realizes that at least half of the dry matter of pasture grass or hay cannot be digested without the help of bacteria. There are countless numbers of bugs or bacteria and many large organisms known as protozoa which make their home in the fermentation vat. Some of the bacteria cannot be grown in the laboratory outside the rumen. A few of these can be identified because they are stained blue with iodine. Many of the micro-organisms present in the rumen come from the feed and are believed to be just passing thru for the ride. We call these the "thumbers."

When the old cow eats her feed of roughage and grain, the bacteria hop on it, and in a short time have it digested. As a matter of fact, the

great speed at which fermentation takes place should be the envy of every brewmaster. The sugars, starches and other simple compounds are used first and then the bugs jump on the fibrous feeds and digest them. Most of the digestion is complete at the end of six hours and all is finished at the end of 12 hours after feeding. Too much sugar feed, such as molasses, decreases digestibility of the roughage part of the ration. The theory explaining this decreased digestibility is that bugs eat so much sugar that they do not have an appetite for roughage.

Many organic acids are produced during fermentation. About three-fourths of the acids produced are made up of acetic acid, which is the acid in vinegar. In addition there is some lactic acid the same as in sour milk, also pyruvic and formic acids. In order to prevent the development of too much acidity in the paunch the cow secretes about 120 lbs. of saliva a day, which furnishes the equivalent of three-fourths of a pound of sodium bicarbonate. The saliva has other uses besides neutralizing acids.

The cow has another mechanism for preventing too much acid in the rumen—absorption thru the rumen wall. In the past the opinion prevailed that such absorption was unlikely. Recent work, however, indicates that glucose, several drugs and short-chained fatty acids are absorbed thru the rumen wall.

GAS PRODUCTION.—The principal gases produced during fermentation in the tract are carbon dioxide and methane, altho traces of carbon monoxide, carbon disulphide, hydrogen and nitrogen are sometimes observed. Usually at the peak of rumen fermentation about two-thirds of the gas is carbon dioxide and one-third methane. In the ruminant some of the gas passes thru the rumen wall into the blood stream and is eliminated thru the lungs. A large part, however, is eliminated by way of the mouth. Hence, the cow is known as the world's best "burper."

SYNTHESIS IN THE TRACT.—Altho synthesis of dietary factors occurs in the caecum and large intestine of simple stomach animals, it really reaches its peak in the rumen of the ruminant. The good bacteria digest the feed by secreting enzymes and then absorb these products immediately before some worthless bug eats it. As a matter of fact, this explains in part the efficient conversion of the roughage and other feeds consumed by fermentation into feed constituents which can be used by the cow. The cost of fermentation is about 10 per cent of the dry matter digested, which is certainly a fair price to pay for so great a job.

There are several kinds of bacteria that are believed to play a vital role in rumen digestion and synthesis. Probably the most numerous and present in the largest volume in the paunch are cocci, which appear in pairs or in threesomes or foursomes. Then there are many chains of very small cocci, some spirals and occasionally a large rod which we have dubbed the "cigar." The origin of these bacteria, which cannot be grown outside the tract, is not known, but may come from the manure.

These bugs are capable of making a lot of good compounds needed by the animal. They can take simple nitrogenous compounds such as urea and convert it to protein of a biological value of about 65 per cent. This protein is inferior to our high class protein sources, such as milk, egg and meat proteins. Nevertheless, the ability of the bacteria to step up the quality of the protein explains why the amino acid balance is usually not considered in balancing the ration of ruminants. There is some evidence, however, which indicates that rumen bacteria cannot synthesize the amino acids tryptophane and methionine.

VITAMINS.—The ruminant carries her vitamin factory with her at all times and does not need to visit the corner drug store to get her supply of thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, paramino benzoic acid, biotin and vitamin K. These vitamins and probably many other unknown dietary factors are synthesized

**KELLY DUPLEX**  
FEED MILL MACHINERY  
Everything for Mill and Elevator  
THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

INSTALL  
**Jacobson**  
MACHINERY  
for BIGGER PROFITS  
UNIVERSAL Hammermill  
AJACS Pulverizer  
ECONOMY Magnetic Separator  
CORN Cutter and Grader  
Vertical Feed Mixer  
Truck Dumps and other equipment.  
ment. Write for information.  
WANTED — Distributors or Sales  
Representatives in  
Northeast and other open territories. Write  
for our proposition.  
**A. E. Jacobson Machine Works, Inc.**  
1024 10th Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn



by the rumen bacteria. During the war period we put rumen fistula (windows in the rumen) in three small Jersey cows. The weight of paunch in these animals resulted in pulling the holes larger so that it was impossible to keep them closed with plugs. As a result, air circulated in the rumen. This affected fermentation markedly since under normal circumstances feed is acted upon in the absence of air. The cows lost their appetites, the red cells became abnormal in shape and the cows eventually died. This indicated to us the importance of proper rumen fermentation.

Some years ago when we started our studies on chemical changes in the rumen we removed the rumen contents from a rumen fistula cow, which is a very laborious task. The rumen contents were mixed and samples taken for chemical analyses. It was 6 p. m. Should we take the time to return the rumen contents and miss our supper or should we fill the manger, let the cow have the pleasure of filling her paunch? We chose the latter course. But it did not work out according to plan. The cow lost her appetite. After three weeks of starvation, we went to the slaughter house, borrowed the rumen from a freshly killed steer, and poured it into our sick rumen fistula cow. Her appetite showed marked improvement the next day. This was the first rumen transfusion in history.

How does the cow utilize the products synthesized by the bacteria? There are two theories answering this question. One theory postulates that the big bugs known as protozoa gobble up the bacteria and process them, so that they can be digested by the animal's own enzymes. The other theory assumes that the food laden bacteria are carried down the digestive tract, where they commit hari kari by jumping into the true stomach. After that they are digested like any other feed. Recent research at the University of Illinois indicates that the latter theory is more likely.

**THE BACTERIA** which play a vital role in rumen fermentation also are present in the caeca and large intestine of simple stomached animals and are even present in the large intestine of man. Of course, they are greatly handicapped by position, but when pigs or chickens are pastured on tender grass, the fermentation vat does a grand job. These short gutted animals appear to digest tender grasses just as efficiently as do cattle and sheep. Of course, the bacteria are responsible for the digestion of about one-half of the dry matter of the grasses. When it comes to mature hay and pasture crops, ruminants do a much better job than the pig.

The next time you eat lettuce, celery or force yourself to eat some of that "glorified pasture grass" known as spinach, just give the bugs in your colon a little credit for a grand job.

**BALANCING THE DIET OF RUMEN BACTERIA.**—Research workers in South Africa working with sheep have shown that rations made up of poor hays or straw result in very little gas production compared with a ration of good alfalfa hay. Also, the addition of glucose to poor hay failed to stimulate fermentation. Results at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station showed that more riboflavin was synthesized in the rumen the finer the corn was ground. Wisconsin workers found that the addition of urea to a ration of timothy hay was of no value to the ruminant until starch was also used as a supplement. Recent results at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station indicate the addition of methionine to the ration of lambs increased the value of urea used as a supplement to a low protein basal ration.

There is some evidence that the vital role of cobalt in animal nutrition may depend on the need of certain vital bacteria in the rumen for this element. It has been shown that only ruminants suffer from a deficiency of cobalt.

In our dairy cattle nutrition investigation, we are studying how to balance the diet of a few species of bacteria which are numerous in the rumen and cannot be grown outside the

animal's fermentation vat. The possibility of increasing the efficiency of conversion of feed to food by stepping up the tempo of fermentation in digestive tracts of farm animals is an intriguing one.

The feces or manure of cattle has long been used as an indication of the well being of the animal. Some feeds result in feces of very hard consistency, while the feeding of others results in feces with soft consistency. The soft feces may be due to irritation of the tract by bacterial poisons or it may be due to physiological effect on the tract. Cattle feces probably should be on the soft side due to the effect of the feeds. Pasture grass and most grains have water-loving compounds which take up water and soothe the tract.

Many years ago cottonseed meal was believed to be constipating, but experiments showed that the heavy feeding of this feed resulted in a soft feces. Many feeders believe that the feeding of extra salt results in softer feces. This is true for the day following the first heavy shot of salt, but after that, the continued feeding of extra salt did not prevent the feces from becoming more costive.

The value of cow manure as a supplement to swine and poultry rations has recently been demonstrated. Many of the B vitamins are synthesized in the large intestine but due to inefficient absorption pass out in the feces. Feeders have long believed that pigs following corn fed steers do better than when fed corn which has not taken the dramatic trip thru the gut.

**UNDER** the arbitrary provision of the gall Amendment to the Stabilization Act, government loans of wheat and corn at 90 per cent of parity must be made for two years after the Jan. 1 following such a peace declaration. Failure of the President to act on that point by midnight on Dec. 31, 1946, would leave such loan rates in effect until at least Jan. 1, 1950.

**FLOUR MILLS** of the United States ground 213,221,000 bus. of wheat during the four months prior to Nov. 1, against 216,378,000 bus. during the like months of 1945, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. October grind was 57,194,000 bus., against 55,149,000 bus. in October, 1945. Unofficial reports are that production of flour and millfeed continued very heavy during November and December.

## Molasses Control Continued by Bureaucrats

We want all our membership to know that we are continually working on the molasses problem, hoping that some time we might be able to get rid of both price control and usage control on molasses for feeding purposes. Up to the present time, this has been impossible and it does not look very encouraging. We frankly are of the opinion it will take another two or three months before we can get anything definite for you on this subject.

This is all hooked up with the sugar situation and until we get something definite in regard to what the government's policy is going to be in regard to handling, rationing and pricing of sugar for civilian consumption, we will not be able to get an answer on the usage and price control on molasses for livestock feeding—American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

## Protest Diversion of Philippine Copra to Europe

Our Concentrate Committee, Board Officials, and many dealers recently co-operated in telegraphic appeals to the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and State, also our Senators and Congressmen, for adequate allocation of copra imports to United States crushers and feeders.

The gist of the appeals concerned the proposal for greatly increased Philippine Copra shipments to European I.E.F.C. claimants. California dairy feeders have depended on copra meal and cake as the nucleus in their concentrate feeds. California dairy cattle population is the largest in history while concentrate feeds are needed as much as ever.

California appeals urged bringing essential copra now proposed for direct allocation to Europe in 1947 to the West Coast for crushing, assuring the United States a minimum of 500,000 tons, even if resulting oil be shipped to Europe later.—California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.



**OYSTER SHELL**  
PRODUCTS CORP.  
St. Louis 8, Mo.  
New Rochelle, N. Y.

**PILOT BRAND**  
Oyster Shell  
is 99% pure calcium  
carbonate—a perfect  
eggshell  
material.



## Feeding Value of Ryegrass Seed

R. H. Common of Queen's University, Belfast, reports that a considerable ryegrass seed industry has brought into question the value as feeds of these seeds and seed fractions made in cleaning. Chemical analyses of the various by-products and of the several grades of the seed were made, as were digestibility trials with sheep. The ryegrass seed proved to be 90-95 per cent of oats both in composition and feed value. Similarly, the cleanings of the ryegrass had a starch equivalent of about 4/5 that of oats, and they approach the values of the better grades of oat feed. There is much variation in value due to the content of the cleanings of grass hulls and other matter of low value. This could be controlled to a degree in the process of cleaning.

## Effect of Storage on Feed Value of Wheat

The top center, center below top, and bottom from bins filled in 1940 with hard red spring wheat were examined in 1944 and fed from June 15 to July 28 to groups of ten 115-lb. pigs each with protein supplements of meat and bone meal, soybean meal, and alfalfa meal. Altho chemical analysis showed differences in the moisture, test weight, total nitrogen, and germination of the grain, the average daily gains of the pigs in the three lots were 1.40, 1.42, and 1.46 lb. A fourth lot self-fed the three wheats with the supplement made an average daily gain of 1.86 lb. and no cases of necrotic enteritis developed, altho several pigs in each of the three individually fed lots became infected and two in each lot died, according to J. H. Longwell of the North Dakota Agr. Exp. Station.

## Help Your Feeders Feed Efficiently

This authoritative book will help you to help your feeders get the most from their feeds.

### FEEDS and FEEDING

Morrison

World's most quoted authority. Known as the bible of the feed trade. Covers feeding, care and management of all classes of larger farm animals. Gives full information on composition, analysis, value and use of each recognized feedstuff. Cross indexed for ready reference. 20th edition 13th printing, 1,050 pages, well illustrated. Shipping weight 5 lbs. Price, \$5.00 plus postage.

### Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

## More Cattle to Be Fed

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 11 corn belt states in November established a new record for the month. For the 8 states whose records cover all inshipments, the total in November this year was about 435 thousand head, an increase of about 8 per cent over the previous record of November 1945. For the 5 months, July to November, this year, the total was about 2,050,000 head, which was about 330,000 head or 19 per cent above 1945 and nearly 100,000 head more than in the previous record year of 1939.

Records of shipments from markets show that the movement into the other 3 corn belt states was above last year both for November and for the 5 months' period. In addition there has been a near record direct movement of cattle to the wheat pasture area of Kansas and a heavy intra-state movement of cattle from the producing to the feeding areas in Nebraska and South Dakota.

Reports from states outside the corn belt indicate that there will be a considerable reduction in the number of cattle finished in feed lots, but an increase in wheat pasture cattle. Of the 11 western states, only California and Oregon are expected to feed more cattle this season than last.—U.S.D.A.

## Program of N-W Retail Feed Ass'n

The annual convention of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n., Inc. will be held on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 20-21 at Hotel Nicolet in Minneapolis. The convention sessions will be confined to two morning sessions thus leaving the afternoons free to the delegates.

Joseph E. Donovan of Albert Lea, Minn., president of the organization, in discussing the coming convention declared: "We expect our 1947 gathering to be the best in the history of the association and are confident that our registration will hit a new high. Our association has enjoyed a fine growth in recent years and our convention has shown a corresponding increase in attendance and interest."

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, pres. of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n., will welcome the convention to Minneapolis and will represent the national body of which the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n., Inc. is an affiliate member.

One of the most interesting events of the convention program will be a panel discussion on "The Outlook for 1947." This panel will be slanted toward the future for the retail feed man and the operator of country feed mills. Walter Berger, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.; Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of the department of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota; E. G. Cherbonnier, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.; Frank Parsons, Agricultural Economist, Ninth District Federal Reserve Bank, and R. G. Woodworth, chairman of the Northwest Transportation Committee, have accepted places on this panel.

Louis Brownson, Minneapolis advertising and merchandising expert, will discuss the 1947 agricultural picture and will outline his ideas relative to the possibilities of the coming year for retail members of the feed industry.

Leo Baumgartner, Litchfield, Minn., chairman of the committee which is seeking the construction of a new poultry and livestock building at University farm, will tell of the work accomplished so far in this project.

Members of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n will again be hosts at a luncheon for the members of

the retail industry. This section of the program will be staged at noon on Jan. 20.

Entertainment will include a vaudeville show of about an hour's duration and a dance. Both the show and dance will immediately follow the annual banquet which is slated for Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The banquet will be preceded by a cocktail party at which all attending the convention will be guests of the North East Feed Mill Co. The entertainment will be staged by Glyde Snider Productions, one of the top entertainment agencies in the Northwest.

## FEED GROUP MEETING OF GRAIN & FEED DEALERS NATIONAL ASS'N

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n has announced a group meeting to be held in Minneapolis, Jan. 19 in conjunction with Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n Convention. This meeting will take up activities of the National Ass'n and particularly those pertaining to retail feed dealers. The National Ass'n announced a new policy and new activities along this line and retail feed dealers are invited and urged to attend this conference.

## Oppose Exports of Protein Meal

We realize that many of our members have heard considerable gossip among the trade that there have been some export licenses granted for the export of soybean oil meal to the European countries, and that the National Soybean Ass'n has requested that fairly large quantities be allowed to be exported during the first three months of this year.

Your Association has been following this very closely for the last three or four weeks and we are definitely on record with the proper authorities in Washington, that we do not feel that the protein supply is such in this nation that it justifies the exportation of any quantity of soybean oil meal or cottonseed meal to the European countries this season. We have explained to the authorities in Washington that the prices on the protein meals have recently adjusted themselves to a favorable feeding ratio in the production of poultry and livestock products, that the resistance to sales has been primarily due to high prices, and that the present prices are still considerably above the former ceiling prices placed upon the products by the OPA.

Up to this writing and to the best of our knowledge, no export licenses have been allowed for any quantity of any of the protein meals. We have been assured by the officials in the Department of Agriculture, that at the present time, they have no intentions of allowing any sizable exports of these commodities.—American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The National Council of Farmer Co-operatives will hold its 18th annual meeting Jan. 6 to 10 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

FARM PRICES are "about as high as they are going," says Clinton P. Anderson, sec'y of agriculture, giving as reasons: continued high production in the United States, a general increase in agricultural production in war stricken areas, and, as a result of these two, a decrease in world food shortages.

HUGOTON, KAN. — Thirty-five double decked freight cars which were moving into Stevens County recently disgorged approximately 11,000 head of sheep on wheat pasture, according to E. A. Patton, company representative of the Western Sheep Co. The shipment arrived from eastern Colorado ranges and the sheep will be wintered on the lush wheat pasture in this area.—G. M. H.



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

CHICAGO, ILL.—Jane Algeo Watson has been appointed director of publicity for the Poultry & Egg National Board. Mrs. Watson has been in the employ of different advertising agencies and formerly was associated with the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—November output of chicks by commercial hatcheries at 41,408,000 was only 2 per cent below that of a year ago. Aside from November last year it exceeded all other Novembers on record. The November hatch was largest of record in New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and California.—U.S.D.A.

AMES, IA.—In 1929, when the first records on turkey production were started, Iowa produced an insignificant 123,000 birds. Now estimated 1946 turkey production shows the Hawkeye state fourth in the nation in number of turkeys, according to Ralph Baker, Iowa State College marketing specialist. Production this year, Baker says, is estimated at 2,731,000 birds.

MARSHALL, IND.—Mid-western turkey men will meet at Turkey Run State Park, located near Marshall, Jan. 16, 17 and 18 for the annual "Turkey Trot" which was formerly held as part of the Purdue University Agricultural Conference. Headline speakers for the "Turkey Trot" include S. J. Marsden, Beltsville, Md., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station; Dr. R. G. Jaap, Ohio State University; W. M. Insko, University of Kentucky; Dr. Cliff Carpenter, Institute of American Poultry Industries; Dr. Earl Butz, head of the department of agricultural economics;

and Dr. J. Holmes Martin, head of the poultry department, both of Purdue University.

LAYERS in farm flocks averaged 344,365,000 birds during October, 3 per cent fewer than in October last year, but 13 per cent above average. Layers were fewer than last year in all

## Vegetable Proteins for Poultry

By G. F. HEUSER, Department of Poultry Husbandry, at Cornell Nutrition Conference

[More data on this topic appeared on page 411 of Nov. 27 number.—Ed.]

Various combinations of fish meal, soybean oil meal, peanut oil meal, wheat germ meal, cottonseed meal, corn gluten feed and linseed oil meal resulted in average weights which were classified as good, medium and poor. All diets classified as good included fish meal. (See table.)

### GROWTH RESPONSE OF VARIOUS PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS

Good	Medium	Poor	Unsatisfactory
F + S (691)	S (538)		
F + S + P (676)	S + P (564)		
F + S + C (672)	S + C (514)	C (369)	
	F + C (499)		
F + S + W.G. (639)	S + W.G. (539)		
F + P (636)	P (467)		
F + W.G. (635)	W.G. (477)		
F + S + C.G. (620)	S + C.G. (491)	C.G. (400)	
	F + C.G. (522)	S + L (288)	L (—)
	F + S + L (474)	F + L (240)	
		240-400	
		324	
		C.G. = Corn gluten feed	
		P = Peanut meal	
		W.G. = Wheat germ meal	
Range 620-691	467-564		
Av. wt. (8 wks.) 653	508		
F = Fish meal			
C = Cottonseed meal			
L = Linseed oil meal			
S = Soybean oil meal			

parts of the country, decreases ranging from a small fraction of 1 per cent in the West to 6 per cent in the South Central States.—U. S. D. A.

## Emergency Feeding of Pullets

At the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station removal of either mash or grain from the diet of White Leghorn pullets for a period of 6 consecutive days resulted in a lowering of egg production, which was noticeable for several weeks following the resumption of normal feeding. The decrease was found to be prevented when either the mash or grain was replaced during the 6-day period with a mixture of sprouted soybeans and minerals at the rate, for 100 birds daily, of 5 lb. of the beans before sprouting and 1 lb. of a mixture of 70 percent super-phosphate, 20 percent limestone flour and 10 percent salt. When used as a supplement at the rate indicated to both mash and grain feeding for a period of 3 months, the sprouted soybeans and mineral mixture was instrumental in conserving mash, egg production being maintained at the same rate as a control pen with a consumption of 40 percent less mash.

# DUST IS DYNAMITE!

## It Must Be Handled With Care

Dust can be controlled. Engineering service is a part of Mill Mutual Insurance and our dust control bulletins and engineering data are offered without obligation to the milling and grain trade.

# MILL MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

400 WEST MADISON STREET  
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

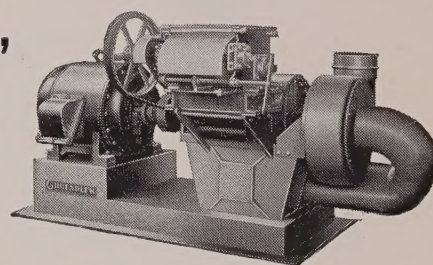
## GRUENDLER CRAFTSMANSHIP

Serving Industry over 50 Years

Greater Capacities—and a Uniform Product  
with the new

"SUPERIOR"  
HIGH SPEED

FEED  
GRINDER



Featuring—10 second quick change SCREENS,—controlled FEEDER HOPPER,—Permanent MAGNET,—Oversize FAN.



Here is an investment in Equipment, far advanced in design that will mean larger capacity, a more uniformly finished product and greater profits to its users. It will pay you to investigate the sturdy precision construction of the NEW SUPERIOR CUSTOM GRINDER.

Write for illustrated Bulletin  
612-S-2.

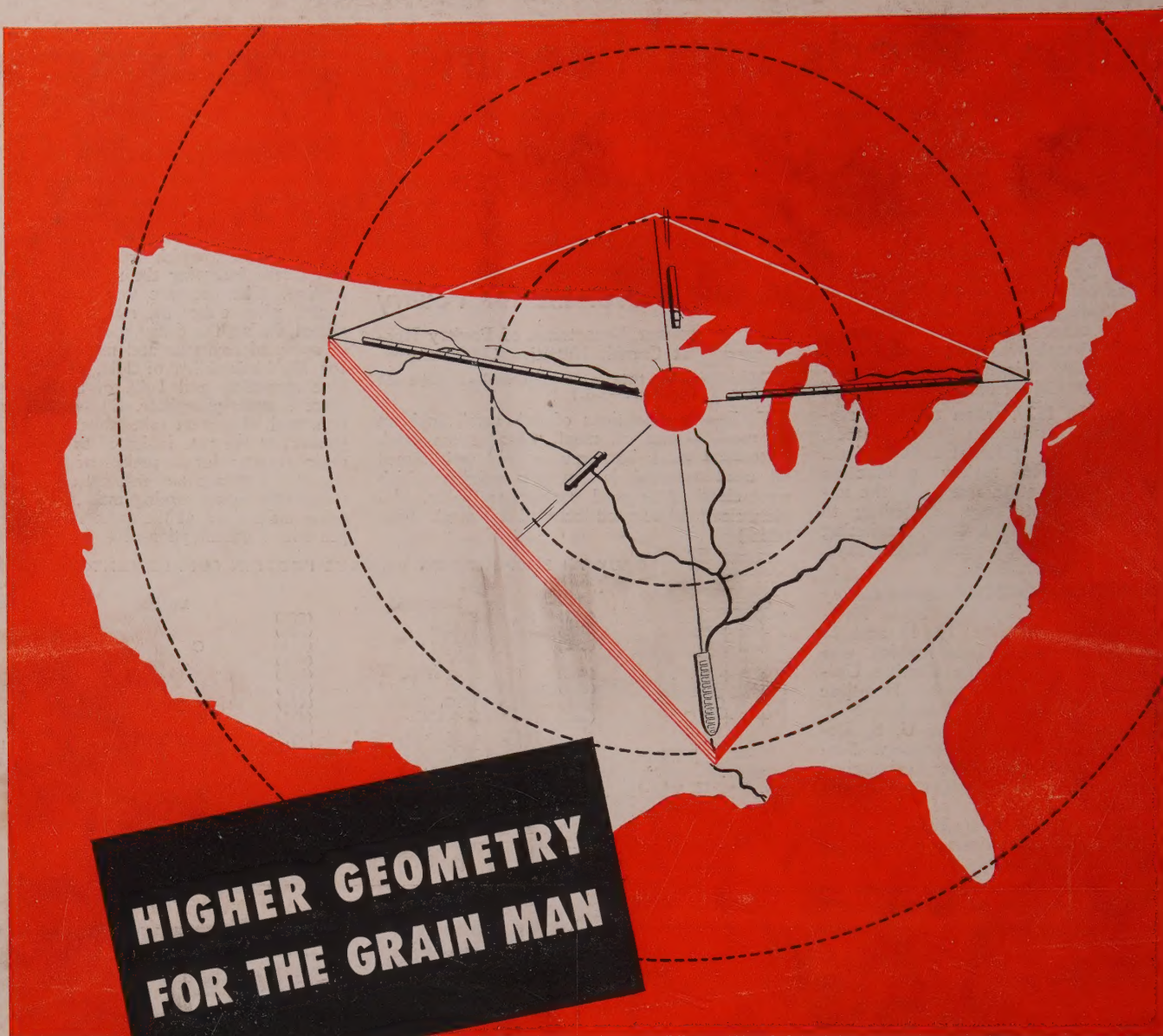
# GRUENDLER

CRUSHER AND PULVERIZER COMPANY

2915-17 NORTH MARKET ST.

ST. LOUIS 6, MO.





**HIGHER GEOMETRY  
FOR THE GRAIN MAN**

**PROBLEM:** *Find the Cheapest Distance  
Between Two Points...*

A part of the cost of grain is the expense of getting it there. Not only must the right quality of grain be found but its transportation to the point of use arranged. How cheaply and efficiently this is done has a direct bearing on what the processor must pay—what the grower can be allowed.

The problem of transporting grain by the cheapest distance between two points is one to which Cargill has given close study for many years. Though all normal facilities are called into use in the moving of vast tonnages of grain from the producing areas, an increasing amount is being moved cheaper by means of trucks, tow-boats and barges.

The search for the cheapest route—for effecting still greater economies in transportation—is a constant one. It is a geometrical problem of now, with each new order—and of eventually, with the planning for future grain movements. Cargill's concern over transporting grain at low cost is typical of its determination to secure for the Country Elevator the highest possible price and yet the lowest possible cost to the industry or processor of the grain.

**CARGILL**  
SPECIALISTS IN *Grain*



OFFICES IN MINNEAPOLIS AND ALL PRINCIPAL GRAIN MARKETS